Daily Democrat

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY. ONE YEAR SIX MONTHS ONE MONTH. 75

The late debate in Parliament on the conduct of the ministry in detaining the rams built by Laird, and supposed to be for the Confederate States, has reached this country. Lord Derby, the head of the Tory party, led not enter into the question as to the right of of the ministry in acting without evidence, upon the suggestion of Mr. Adams, the American Minister

Lord Derby wants to make it appear that British subject was oppressed and wronged to avoid off-use to the United States. The honorable members of Parliament laughed at the name "United States."

The last point made was, that the Government was imposed on by a forgery, referring to the forged report of the rebel Secretary of the Navy. Tels forgery had, unfortunately, imposed on Seward, Adams and Lord Lyons, and seems to have been part of the evidence relied on to detain the vessels.

If Derby is right, the Messre, Laird will b hard to convict. They show the order for the vessels, given by a Mr. Bravy, of Paris, who is the ostensible owner, and there appears no evidence to show that he is not the real

Lord Russell defends himself to the sailsfaction of his party, no donbt. He, in fact, dissipates the sympathy for the wrong of the very innocent Messrs, Lairds. He shows that vessels have been built for the Confederates. and that they had slipt off unsuspected, and that private individuals would not likely need these vessels constructed as vessels of war.

Lord Derby didn't make much, as he did not maintair, as some of his party do, that if these vessels were intended for the robils it was no business of England; that any British subject may build such vessels and sell them to belligerents, so they are not aimed and equipped in a British port. The legal proof may be wanting, but the anspicion was too natural and well founded, that these vessels were for one of the belligerents, to be rcmoved by pointing out the lack of positive tuary where the maiden heart sits nestled evidence, which, of course, would be hard to

The Whice have the power in England new. The minis.ry belong to that party. The To rice are using the subject to ouet the Whige and got power themselves. It is a good party

Right or wrong, the people of all Governments sympathize with rebellions against any Government except their own. In the popular the other way that they can't rec de. We may rest assured that whilst the present ministry remain in power there will be no interference in our affairs. If they are beaten in with Napoleon, to recognize the rebei Goy ed in their che

The forger of the late proclamation may be held ill-gal'y and proished without law, but the offense is of a sort that will deprive him of any sympathy. Wr, at the same time, suggest that there are others that oug'it to keep comp.ny with Howard. Some one forged a correspondence between Lord Ly vis letter, directed to a man in Halifax, making poured in the loving ear. cu, that there was a plot to seize several yesge's in our por s.

But a more serious forgery than these was

that of a production purporting to be from the rebel Secretary of the Navy. It was used by Seward in his correspondence with the Brit'sh ministry. It was credited by the Britbetter calculated to damage the reputation of our Government than a transaction of this to the readers of the Age: surt. Indeed, all these forgeries and others of less constructed have been committee for mischievous jurposes. The torger of the naval report is known to the Secretary State, and yet nothing has been done with hir The other forgeries might be detected an ought to be. Our Government ought not be under the luputation of using such meato accomplish its ends. The forgery of the proclamation could do little harm, it was easily detected; but these others had a ru and produced effects which can't fail to be our detriment, now that they are expose The opposition in England are bitter in the j bes against their own Government and th country on account of the use of this forger The forger was not arrested, nor were as printing offices that first published it close and guarded. This diff.rence in the trea ment of persons equally guilty does not los

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EASTH.-T American Quarterly Iteview contains a let! from C. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch his visit to San Marino, a small republic Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty n iles la circumference, and its population about 7,000. The republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry, and equality; and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bontparte respected it, and sent an embasey to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people (sixty-six in nninber), who are chosen every six months by the scople. The taxes are light, the farm bouses

THAT BOGUS PROCLAMATION .- It seems now that document was known to be a hoax or a forgery in New York as soon as the and came out of the water purer and fairer morning papers were i-sned. How came the associated press to telegraph it over the country at pice or ten c'clock in the morning, and say not a word about its spurious character until the afternoon? and why did they tell us it appeared only in the World, an exhibition of his smartness; but it so, he should be taught that in inture, if he wishes

Whatever might be said about non-resist-ance and railying round the cross, we must realize the stera fact that, Christ er no Christ, we were now at war; we were not peace men but war mea. We made war now and forever against everything that was against life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If Jesus Christ did not know in this s rangle whether He was on the side of Jeff. Davia or Abraham Lincole, he would spit upon Him as the Jews did.

The pavements were quite icy, and he exclaimed—"Very sing'lar, wh-whenever water freezes, it always freezes with the slippery side up."

The war on the side of Jeff. Davia or Abraham Lincole, he would spit upon Him as the Jews did.

Advice to Marriageable Young Ladies. The Boston Journal says:

A man is better pleased when he has got good dinner upon his table, than when his wife talks good French. Upon this the Boston Cultivator remarks

as follows: Will the girls approaching that interest ng epoch in life, termed "marriageable"

y our contemporary, make a note of this? Ah, we can see the heart of the editor of the Boston Journal and of the Boston Culti-

vator lies directly under the last vest-but- ers in arms: ton. We hope the glrls will take no such advice. If a man is to be won by appeals off in the attack on the Government. He did that rise from the incense of the dinner pot, he is not worth winning. He will the Government, npon sufficient evidence, to growl if the meat is underdone, whether seiza the rame; but he dwal; on the conduct the little wife at home has had troubles or not; and however much cook may be to blame, he will wreak his vengeance on the object of his lower vest-button's affection, or the poor girl who has unfortunately sworn to see that it shall be suited in taste. Our advice would be rather to give attention equally to those arts and accomplishments which charm the young and gallant lover, and household cares which make home comfortable.

> The enamored youth is usually first struck with the beauty or wit of his lady love, and in his solitary evenings he thinks of her accomplishments and how much pleasanter it would be to pass his days with her than in the solitary gloom of bachelorhood. The moonlight, music, love and flowers form graceful wreaths around the picture of a quiet and happy home over which he dreams his way into whispers of undying love. He believes the same charming creature who made life seem a crown of happiness will always scatter her alluring graces in his way. It is after marriage, when the piano is dropped, the French ignored, the wit forgotten or neglected, that he wakes to find he has not married a wife but a housemaid, that disappointment comes.

> > Courtship in Greenland.

The way in which maidens are won in Greenland is rather different from our own. In that icy climate the addresses paid are somewhat different from the custom in our more fortunate country. To enter the sancin its robes of affection, is a matter of ceremony against which lovers would protest

A Greenlander, having fixed his affections upon some female, aequaints his parents with the state of his heart. They apply to the parents of the girl, and if the parties thus far are agreed, the next proceeding is to appoint two female negotiators, whose duty it is to broach the subject elections, sympathy with the rebels would be to the young lady. This is a matter of the trump card of the Tory party until they great tact and delicacy. The lady embasand power. Their opponents are so committed sadors do not shock the young lady to healthful than those infamous compounds whom they are sent by any sudden or ab- which have not a particle of wine in them. rupt avowal of the awful subject of their mission. Instead of doing this, they launch Parliament, and the Torics come in, we may out in praises of the gentleman who seeks street, North river, for the steamers Dietaexpect a concerted movement, in connection her hand. They speak, play, or, interrupt- tor and Puritan. The solid shot they are waning light, are unconsciously attracted to her side by the cheerful fireside's glow. day are softened or forgotien in this and Juff Davis, and it was published all over received; and confessions which might the country. Mr. Seward inide use of a forged shrink from daylight are now confidingly

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY .-- A friend hands is an extract from an almanac written for the year 1791, giving a scale of the depreciation of the Continental money for the settlement of old debts as directed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, from which we gather some particulars of the ish ministry and acted on. Nothing will be progress of the depreciation of Continental currency, which may not be uninteresting PER CENT, DISCOUNT DATE.

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22	1778.	January 4
23	200	February and March
12 S		April (highest point for two years) 6
the		May (again improved). 5 June and July (still better). 4 August, September, October
		June and Jply (still better) 4
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	1779.	January 8
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In 1781 the depreciation was fixed at about 75 during the months of Junuary, February, March and April. At 75 per cent. discount it required four dollars of paper to represent one silver dollar. From this point the depreciation was much more rapid. It soon required five, then six, then eight paper dollars to represent one in spe-On the first of May, 1781, one hundred paper dollars were equivalent to one dollar in coin-after which the difference became so wide that the Continental mouey ceased to circulate.—[Philadelphia Age.

A SINGULAR TRADITION .- Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular traare next, the fields well cultivated, and on all dition regarding the white man's origin ioned; and that, after making them, he led bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddied, and when he bathed he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap till the water became black with mud, and he came out with his own Then the Great Spirit laid before when it appeared also in the other papers in them three packages, and, out of pity for New York city? We want this matter ferreted his misfortune in color, gave the black out and the forger exposed. It is no joke. It man the first choice. He took hold of each is; ossible the author merely intended to make of the packages, and, having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the coppercolored man then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When to be smart, he should choose a subject not so the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes and all the There was a Spiritualist meeting in implements of labor, the second enwrapped New York city a week or two since, in which hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; a man named Clarke uttered the following the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper, the engines of the mind-the means f mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the

white man's superiority.

REVELRY IN EAST INDIA.

The following remarkable poem appeared riginally, it is believed, in the St. Helens fagazine, and was afterwards copiel into the Magazine, and was afterwards copied luto the Lordou Spectator and other journals. It will be new to most readers. It relates to the carly service of English officers in India, when the army was mowed down by pesticince. When Mr. Macaulay's account of the effects of smallpox in England is remembered, as it describes the separation of brothers, alseters and lovers, it will be seen that this poem gives with wonderful effect what is far nobier, however painful—the very poetry of military despair, but still the dying tegether of brothers is arms:

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter. As they shout to our peals of laughter.
It seems that the dead are there. But stand to your glasses stendy,
We drink to our comrades' eyes;
Quaff a cup to the dead already,
And hurralt! for the next that dies.

Not here are the goblets glowing;
Not here is the vintage sweet;
'Tis cold, as our hearts are growing,
And dark as the doom we meet.
But stand to your glasses, steady!
And soon shall our pulses rise—
A cup to the dead already;
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Not a sigh for the lot that derkles!
Not a tear for the friends that sink;
We'll fall 'midst the wine-cup's sparkles,
As mute as the wine we drink.
So stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis this that the respite buys;
One cup to the dead already;
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Time was when we frowned at others;
We thought we were wiser then:
Ha, ha! let them think of their mothers
Who hope to see them again.
No, stand to your glasses, steady!
The thoughtless are here the wise;
A cnp to the dead already;
Harrah! for the next that dies.

There's many a hand that's shaking:

There's many a cheek that's sunk;
But soon, though onr hearts are breaking,
They'll burn with the wine we've drunk.
So stand to your glasses, steady!
Tis here the revival lies;
A cup to the dead already;
If rrah! for the next that dies,

There's a mist on the glass congealing, 'Tis the hurricane's flery breath: And thin does the warmth of feeling Turn ice in the grasp of death? Ho! stand to your glasses, steady!
For a moment the vapor flies;
A cnp to the dead already:
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Who dreads to the dost returning? Who dreads to the dost returning?
Who shrinks from the sable shore,
Where the high and haughty yearning
Of the soul shall sting no more?
No! stand to your glasses, stendy!
The world is a world of lies;
A cap to the dead already:
Hinrah! for the next that dies.

Cut off from the land that bore us,
Batray'd by the land we find,
Where the brightest have gone before us,
And the d llest remain behind.
Stand: stand to your glasses steady:
'Tis all we have left to prize;
A cup to the dead already,
And hurrah! for the next that dies.

SCIENTIFIC AND INVENTIVE. -So exact are the several parts of the muskets manufactured in the several armories in the United States, that, if one without alteration.

-A superior quality of wine is now manufactured from the rhubarb or pie plant. When properly made, it is possessed of a beautiful shade of color, and of most delieate flavor, and is of course infinitely more

-Captain Ericsson is manufacturing wrought-iron guns of 13-inch bore, at the Delameter Works, at the foot of Thirteenth to throw will weigh 276 pounds, and the shell 216 pounds.

-Gutta percha is now used to protect the feet of horses from tenderness and slipping. The day's boisterous mirth is subdued, and It is first cut into small pieces and softened the troubles and disappointments of the in hot water, then mixed with half its weight of powdered sal ammoniac, and the mixture melted in a tinned saucepan over a charmed hour. Motherly admonition is gentle fire, keeping it well stirred. When then more tenderly given and more gently required for use, melt in a glue pot, scrape my hide about two inches over the tail all —It the hoof clean, and apply the mixture with a knife.

-Polished metallic surfaces radiate heat; hence results the great warmth which pervades rooms in which the combustion of fuel is secured and surrounded by iron. The best agent by which to obtain effects of radiation is plumbago, which receives the most ready and durable polish. The plumbago should be ground to an impalpable powder.

-Scions for grafting, it is said, may be sent safely to almost any distance by mail or express, by dipping the ends in a thick solution of gum arabic, and wrapping them in dry paper. When received they should be packed in dry sand in a box, and buried two feet deep in the carth on the north side of some building. The box should be so inclined as to shed the rain.

-The iron mountain of Missouri is almost exactly in the geographical ceuter of the United States. It is an almost solid mass of specular iron ore, rising from a level plain 200 feet. Its base covers 500 acres. The ore contains 67 per cent. of iron, and yields one tun of pig for two tuns of orc. It costs about 50 cents a tun to quarry; little if any blasting is required. One hundred and ten bushels of charcoal makes a tun of iron. It is supposed that the mountain was deposited by chemical action, and that it was raised during the

-M. Delisle once observed a fly only as large as a grain of sand, which ran three inches in half a secoud, and in that space made the chormous number of 540 steps. If a man were able to run as fast, in pro portion to his size, supposing his step to measure two feet, he would, in the course of a minute, have run upward of twenty miles. A flea can lcap two hundred times its own length; so also can the locust. Some spiders can leap a couple of feet upon their prey.

-A burglar-proof vault has been invented in which a space between two of the plates is filled with iron balls about one inch in diameter, entirely loose. The plates cannot be drilled through, as a drill must strike one of these balls which would rotate with the tool instead of being perforated by the process. One of these vauits has recently been erected in the Custom-

house in Chicago. -Copper mines are numerous along line extending from the northern boundary of the State of Vermout to the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. The breadth of the belt of land varies from fifteen to twenty-five miles, sides are seen comfort and peace—the happy and superiority. They say that when the and it contains copper pyrites, suppliedly, liberty, and juseffect of morality, simplicity, liberty, and justhree men, all of whom were fair-complexgillaccous schist—the same kind of rock which contains the auriferous veins of them to the margin of a small lake and North Carolina and Canada. The northwestern coast of Nova Scotia also affords auriferous quartz, but contains arsenic.

-A new mode of preserving meats has been discovered, which consists in forcing brine into the arteries, veins and capilla-ries of the carcasses by pressure. After the arteries have been thus cleansed by the first charge, a mixture is introduced, consisting of 62 gallons of brine and 10 pounds of sugar, three-fourths of a pound of saltpeter, with an infusion of cloves and pep-per. The meat is theu cut up, thoroughly dried and packed in sawdust and charcoal. It is said that it will keep in any climate, and that it possesses the greatest amount of nutritive matter.

24 revolutions in 24 hours, or 8,760 in a so that he might have a chance to see how year, the third wheel, 192 times in 24 much he excelled her, and he took the third times in 24 hours, or 525,600 in a year; the fourth wheel times in 24 hours, or 525,600 in a year; the fastened the door, took hat, mittens, over-

SUT LOVENGOOD'S SHIRT.

BY E-L, OF TENN.

The first one I met was "Sut" (after crossing the Hiwassee), "weaving along" in his usual rambling, uncertain gait His appearance at once satisfied me that something was wrong. He had been sick, whipped in a free fight, or was just outgrowing one of his big drunks. But upon this point I was soon enlightened.

"Why, Sut, what's wrong now?" "Heap's wrong, durn my skin ef I haint most dead. Lite off that ar hoss, George, an' take a horn while I take two (shaking that everlasting flask of his at me), an' plant yerself on that ar log, an' l'll tell ye ef I ken; but it's most beyon't tellin'. I recon I'm the darndest fool out on Utaw, scept my dad, for he acted hoss, an' I haint dun that yet—allers in sum trap that eudent kech a sheep. I'll drown myself sum day, see ef I don't, just to stop a family dispersition to make d-d fools on them

"How is it, Sut? have you been playing cards, or drinking, which is it?" "Nary one; that can't be did in these parts; but seein' it's you, George, I'll tell you; but 1 swar I'm shamed—sick—sorry,

"You know I board swith Bill Carr, at his cabin on the mountain, an' pays for sich as I gets when I hev money, an' when I hevent eny, why he takes one-third ove it out-er me in cussin'; an' she, that's his wife Betts, takes out t'other two-thirds with the battlin' stick, and the intrust with her tung, an' the intrust's more'n the princip'l-heap more. She's the cussedest'oman I ever seed eny how fur jaw, breedin' and pride. She can scold a blister onto a bull's face rite on the curl in two minits. She out-breeds ev'ry hing on the ruver-an' patterns arter ev'ry fashion she hears tell on, from bussils to briches. Oh! she's one of 'em, and some-times she's two or three. Well, ye see, I'd got some home made cotton truck to make a new shut outen, and coaxed Betts tu make an' about the time it wer dun, here comes Lawyer Johnson along, an' axed fur breakfus-I wish it had pizened him, durn his hide, an' I wonder it did'nt, for she cooks awful mixens when she trys. I'm pizen-proof myself (holding up his flask, and peeping through it), ur I'd been ded long

"Well, while he wura eatin', she spied out that his shut was stiff an' mity slick; so she never rested till she wormed in outen him that a preparation ove flour did it, an' she got a few particulers about the preceeding outen him by 'oman's art—I don't know how she did it, perhaps he does. After he cipal schools, the use of postage stamps and left, she sot in and biled a big pot ov paste, nigh onto a peck ove it, an souzed in my shut an' let it soak awhile; then she tuck it an' ironed it out that an' dry, an' sot it up on its aidge agin the cabin in the sun. Thar it stood as stiff as a dry hoss hide an it rat-tled like a sheet ove Iron, it did. It wur pasted togother all over. When I cum tu dinner, nuthin wud du but I must put it n. Well, Betts an' me got the thing open thousand should be taken to pieces, the sev-eral parts of them all would fit each other ove the tails, an' me at tuther, an' I got iuto it. Durn the everlastin' new-fangled shut, I say. I felt like I'd crawled iuter an old bee gum an' hit full ove pisants; but it wur like Lawyer Johnson's an' I stud it liko a man, an' went tu work tu build Betts a ash hopper. I worked powerful hard an' swet like a hoss, and when the shut got wet it mit its hurtin'. After I got dun, I tuck bout four fingers ove red-eye, an' crawled un into the cabin loft tu take a snuze. Well, when I waked up I that I was ded. or had the cholery, fur all the jints I and phases of the phenomenon.

muve were my ankles, wrists and kneescouldn't even muve my head, an' skarsely ink my eves-the c fast onto me all over, from the pint ove the tail tu the pint ovo the broad-ax collar over ny ears. It sot me as clost as a poor kow us her hide in March. I squirmed an' s'riin'd till I got sorter broke at the sholders an' elbows' an' then I dun the durndest olishest thing ever did in these mountains. ound in such pain and tribulation. Oh! thru the hole an' nailed the aidge ov the shut he plank what I sot on. I onbuttoned the ollar and ristbands, raised my hands way abuv my head, shot up my eyes, said grace

an' jumpt thru to the ground floor." Here Sut ruminated sadly. "George, I'm a durnder fool than ever lad was, hoss, hornets, an' all. I'll drown

nyself sum ove these days, see if I don't. "Well, go on, Sut; did the shirt come off?" "I-t-h-i-n-k-i-t-did. I heerd noise sorter like tarın' a shingle ruff eff ove a house all at onst, au' felt like my guts an' bones wur all that reached the floor. I staggered tu my feet an' tuck a look up at the shut. The nails had all hilt thar holt an' thar it wur hangin' arms down iuside out, an' as stiff as ever. It looked like a map ove Mexico jist arter one of the wurst battles—a patch of my hide about the size ove a dollar au' a half bill here; a bunch ove my hair about the size of a bird's nest thar; then some more skin; then some paste: then a little more har, then a heap ove skin, then more har; then skin; an' so on all over that durned new-fangled, everlastin', infurnal cuss ove a shut. It wur a pictur to look at-an' so wur I. The hide har, an' paste wur bout ekually divided atween me an' hit. Wonder what Betts, durn her, tho't when she cum home an foun' me missen'. Spects she thinks I crawled intu the thickets an' died ove my wounds. It must av skared her good, fur I tell you it looked like the skin ove sum wild beast torc off alive, or a bag what had kerried a load ove fresh beef from a shootin'

maich. "Now, George, ef ever I ketch that lawyer Johuson out I'll shoot him, an' ef ever any 'oman talks about flat'nin' a shut for me again, durn my everlastin' pictur ef I don't flatten hcr. It's a ritribution sartin, the biggest kind ove a preacher's regular ritribution. Du you mind my drivin' ove dad through that ho'net's nest, an' then racin' ove him inter the kreek?" "Yes.

"Well, this is what comes ove it. I'll drown myself some ove these days, see ef I don't, ef I don't die frum that arful shut. Take a horn, an' don't you try a sticky shut as long as you live."

A JUMPING MATCH .- A young man who fought but did not die nt Antictam and Gettysburg, recently went into the province on foot, with some small articles for sale. One night, just as the sable curtains of the evening were being lowered upon him, he applied at a very respectable-looking house for entertainment. He was very kindly received by a young lady, who happened to be the only one of the family at home, with whom he partook of the evening meal, and everything seemed to our hero to be going "merry as a marriage bell." It seems, had not entertained "an angel." But how courage. to get rid of him was the trouble! At The preleng'h she asked him if he could jump further than any Yaukee living. This was a "stump" which the hero of a dozen battlefields was not disposed to take, and so they arranged a trial of leap-frog. The young lady, placing herself against the upper door, at three jumps reached the outer Our Yankee now took his station door. for the trial. At two bounds, he nearly —The main wheel in a watch of ordinary size makes 4 revolutions in 24 hours, or 1,460 a year; the second or center wheel,

[From the Phlladelphia Press.] JENNY AND JAMIE.

Jenny in fine array, Jamle so far away;
Jamle so far away;
Jenny in stlken attire;
Jamle in muck and mire;
Jenny with full and plenty to cat;
Jamle without a morsel of meat.

Jenny must needs have dlamonds to wear, Laces and feathers, and gems for her hair; Jamie's clothes are tattered and torn, His luckless boots so cut up and worn. That he thinks with dismay, On the fast-coming day, When "upper" and "sole" will both give way.

Oh, Jenny! just think
That we're now on the brink
Of a streggle most mighty and fearful;
And that soon Jamle's head
May lie midst the dead,
On a field so pitifully drearful.

Then give up your diamonds, your silks and you Then give in your diameters, your races faces;
Throw by all your follles and cease all your races After fashion and dress;
And strive to think less
Of what you will buy;
And more, how yon'll try
To bear your own share,
In this sorrow and care.
That darkens our nation, once blest;
And fervently pray
That bright peace soon may
Shine on Jamic, and all the rest.
G. G.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-A medal commemorative of the French expedition to Mexico has lately been struck at Lyons. -One of the Australian Banks has been detected in selling adulterated gold to rival

institutions. The trilobites, lately spoken of as high priced as five dollars, are not found at "Treator Bay," as incorrectly printed in a ate number of this gossip, but at Trenton

-Two hundred persons have lately been arrested at Milan as counterfeiters, and it is said that a vast counterfeiting association exists in Italy, to which many mer-chants of wealth belong.

-The Spahis, for some time in the serrice of Louis Napoleon, are to be sent back o their native deserts, with the exception f fifty, who have volunteered into the oody-guard, and will remain behind. -Mr. Caleb Hodgson, mayor of Carlisle

eing asked for some aid to the tercentenary celebration, refused, saying: "Shakes-peare was a clever man, but he might have turned his talents to better advantage. -Since the occupation of Schleswig 1 the Germans, almost an entire change of the

ipal schools, the use of postage stamps and paper stamped with the Danish crown has en prohibited, prayer for the king disalowed, and the currency of Denmark for-

—Some of the Disraeli party having reflected on Mr. Stansfield as "having been a brewer," are assured by a friend of his that, "even if the charge be true, neverthe. less Mr. Stansfield is thirtieth in descent from Alfred the Great, eighteenth from from Alfred the Great, eighteenth from Henry III., twentieth from Edward I., and through Matilda, the Conqueror's queen, is descended from Charlemagne and Pharamoud."

—In the Mediterranean See poor the Computer of the Mediterranean See poor the Computer of the Mediterranean See poor the Computer of t -In the Mediterranean Sea, near the

coast of Sicily, a movable island has been seen of late, sometimes rising almost to the STORE OF THE WALL ing quite out of sight. It is supposed to be of volcanic origin, and an English vessel with a cargo of scientific men on board is stationed in the vicinity watching the -Paris has just 46 omnibuses less than

London, the respective numbers being 557 and 583; but the Paris 'buses carry 90. 41,000,000 English indulge in the dubious luxury. The Paris receipts are 55f 70c. per oinnibus per diem, whereas the London "cab" has a good day with 70f 60c. The 538 Paris ounibuses run in the day over a space equal to once and a half round the -It is now about three years and a quar

ter since the spire of Chichester Cathedral but it did hurt. Then I tuck up a plank fell. The work of restoration is proceed outen the loft an' hung my legs down ing slowly, every detail being copied with exact precision from the original, while, as othe floor before, an' the hind tail I nailed to far as possible, all the carved work is replaced or made to serve as models for the new. The spire will, as formerly, be as high as that of Salisbury, and it is expected the whole work will be completed by July

-A new Swedish loan has been effected n London for \$11,115,000, at the rate of 21, and 41 per cent. interest coupons. The total funded debt of Sweden is but \$13,500,000; the revenue is \$9,575,000, and the net surplus in the treasury in 1862 was one million of dollars. The money borrowed on this and previous occasions has been exclusively applied to the construction and extension of railways, and tho whole national debt will be liquidated by means of a sinking fund in the year 1918.

The Sun of Austerlitz. On the second day of December, 1805, rose the "Sun of Austerlitz." Its light revealed to Napoleon the certainty of the great victory of that day. His forces consisted of 75,000 men, occupying a semi-cir-cle of hights. The allied Austrian and Russian army, 96,000 strong, held twentyfour hours previous a position equally strong on the hights of Protzen; but by skillful maneuvering Napolcon had induced them to believe he feared a battle, and now at break of day he beheld their army, like a huge boa, having unwound its coil, trailing its slow ponderous length around its front, in order to attack his right wing.

The French army saw, as with its lead er's eye, the blunder of the allies. The length of their lines was exposed while Napoleon from his semi-circle could launch one of the spokes of his power to attack them in any or all quarters. His generals were eager to begin. "Wait twenty minutes," said Napoleon;

when the enemy is making a false move he must not be interrupted." The twenty minutes elapsed, the movenent was complete, the blunder irretrieva-

Then Napoleon mounted his horse, and said to his troops: "Soldiers, to-day we will finish the cam-At the same time the order to attack was

cut to pieces. The Russians, after suffering great slaughter, were retreating across

the ice, broke it up, and overwhelmed the

ou the eve of a battle he only had to remind the soldiers that the sun of Austerhowever, that the young lady began to sus-pect that, in "entertaining a stranger," she inspire them with the most enthusinstic litz would look down upon their actions to The prestige of some such achievements

> in their own powers, pride in their leader, and a sublime and haughty joy in the cer tainty of victory under his eye. "How," said Mr. A. to a friend who vished to convey a matter of importance to

> of troops. It inspires them with confidence

a lady without communicating directly with her, "how can you be ccrtain of her reading the letter, seeing you have directed it to her husband?" "That I have managed without the possibility of a failure," was the answer; "she will open it to a certainty, for I have put

the word 'private' in the corner.

THE ROMANCE OF A KING'S LIFE. The Late Monarch of Denmark.

[From the London Spectator.] The late monarch of Denmark was born October 6, 1808, twelve months after the combardment of Copenhagen by the British fleet, at the time when the crown of Denmark did not seem worth many years pur-chase. His father, too, was but the cousin of the reigning king, who had two daughters, and, being only forty years of age, had

whom he imbibed strongly demecratic When only four years of age a great misfortune befel the poor boy. His parents, after several years of unhappiness, were separated by a divorce, which decreed that he should be torn from his affectionate mother and be left under the care of strangers. Among strangers accordingly he grew up, the father being so entirely engrossed by political affairs, in the course of which the crown of Norway was placed on his head for four short months, as almost to

forget the existence of his son. A new marriage, which gave Frederick a step-mother, estranged the paternal feeling still more, and the young Prince was glad enough when, at the age of sixteen, he was permitted to leave Denmark on travels through Europe, nominally to complete his ter of a great crowd, in a dusty hall, on a education, in reality to begin it. He duly made the then customary tonr de l'Europe, and then settled down for several years at Geneva.

Here, in the country of Jean Jaques Rousseau, he imbibed the ultra republican principles for the reception of which his former training, or absence of training, had lready well fitted him.

With these ideas Prince Frederick went With these ideas Prince Frederick to Denmark at the age of twenty. Things meanwhile had changed at the pose of the dance is profanity.

The very pose of the dance is profanity. years old, had given up all hope of having male offspring, and Frederick's father, 'rinee Christian, cousin of the monarch, and become heir apparent to the crown. The aged King was exceedingly anxious to marry off his two daughters, the eldest past 30, and no suitor coming from abroad, e offered them to the only disposable male relations at home—the one, the young man just returned from Geneva; and the other republican l'rince would fein have declined honor of being united to a King's daughter, but refusal was not permitted him, and, by orders of his father and the waltz as much as you may, spotless maid-king, he was married under strong mili-lens, you will only smut yourselves, and not tary escort, to his cousin, Princess Wil-cleanse the waltz. It is of itself nuclean.

There is another thing which girls and their mother do not seem to consider. The te to his wife, which was greatly

He here made the acquaintance, for the first time, of Louise Rasmussen, a sprightly poor tradesman, but with some education and more grace and mother wit. Such so-ciety was altogether more to his taste than that of the stiff court of Copenhagen, at which he did not appear for a long time. By a royal decree of September 10, 1837, he was banished to the fortress of Fredericis, in Jutland. Old soldier and sailor friends in Jutland. Old soldier and sailor friends I should be well content. And is it an unwere not allowed to visit Fredericis, and pardonable thing for me to sit alone in my even little Louise Rasmussen could not find her way to the fortress, but with many tears, a great hall, before hundreds of strange on the order of her parents, set out on a men and women, and do? ourney to l'aris, where she became an ornament to the corps do ballet. A few days after Frederick's arrival at the place of his banishment, a decree of divorce between nim and Princess Wilhelmina was issued at Copenhagen.
The death of the King, and the ascension

of his father to the throne, released l'rince

Frederick from prison at the end of little more than two years; he was then appointed Governor of the Island of Funeu. being inclined to fall into his old ways of living, his royal father soon after insisted that he should marry once more, and, after some negociatious, l'rincess ('aroline, of Mecklenburg-Streltz, was chosen to be hi second wife. In the full bloom of youth, very pretty, and highly accomplished, it was hoped that she would wcan Prince Frederick from his low-born companions, and bring him back to Court and to a sense of his Crown-princely duties. But this the young Princess signally failed to do. Frederick, although he acknowledged her prettier, thought her as proud as his first wife, and before long absented himself more than ever from the Court and his new home. What, probably, greatly contributed to this estrangement, was an accident-al meeting with an old friend of his youth Louise Rasmussen. Poor Louise had seen hard times since she had left Donmark for France. Though an ornament for some years of the Paris corps de ballet, she was soon shelved on the appearance of greater ornaments, and had to content herself with of actors, disseminating dramatic art through the little towns of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia. The speculation, with all its hardships and miscries, proved very unsatisfactory in a pecuniary sense, and Louise Rasmussen was glad to drop off the stage of a destitute Hanoverian village, and to proceed on foot to Hamburg. Tho among whom she sojourned for another X."

couple of years, and then returned to Copenhagen. Getting to the dangerous boundary of thirty, Miss Rasmussen now resolved to become steady, and accordingly settled down as a milliner and dressmaker, working for the shops and for any procurable private customers. One evening, coming home have discovered their relative's goings on. late from work, she was arrested—at least They have deputed me, as an old friend of this is the Copenhagen story—by the sight of fire, and with wonted energy ranged herself among the human chain of assistants me those given you by my misgnided young whose hands passed the pails of water from friend." The unsuspecting German immethe canal to the fire engine. She had not diately handed him the notes he had receivbeen there long before she perceived that a ed, accepted these tendered in exchange, given, and the mighty living anaconda was gentleman opposite, busy in handing pails, was profuse in his acknowledgments, and stared at her, as if trying to recognize an acquaintance. She recognized him at once; it was His Royal Highness Prince Fredit was His Royal Highness Prince Fredlines, and shouted:

"Engulf them!"

The artillerists elevated their pieces, and by dropping their balls from a hight upon the ice, broke it up, and overwhalmed the local structure of Denmark. The could agration being subdued, Prince Frederick gallantly offered her his arm to accompany Miss Rasmussen to her humble what had taken place. "Man also "Man also " herself installed in a pretty little villa on diddled. Have your notes examined." figuing enemy.

This was Napoleon's greatest victory and most brilliant stroke of genius. Afterward most brilliant stroke of genius. Afterward with numerous servants about her. sion, with numerous scrvants about her.
Here she had the satisfaction of learning the divorce of Prince Frederick from his of the candor of the German to exchange second wife, after a union of five years. photographic bank-notes for the real article. l'rincess Caroline returned to Mecklen-burg Streltz, and Louise Rasmussen was is highly necessary to stimulate the bravery

declared favorite entire.

King Christain VIII. died on the 20th of January, 1848, and the same day his son ascended the throno as Frederick VII. One of his first acts was to elevate Louise Rasmussen to the rank of Baroness Danner, which title was advanced soon after to that of Countess The matter created considerable discontent at first among the people; but was judged less severely when it was found that the royal favorite used whatever clared more than once that he would prefer a thousand times giving up his throne than separation from his friend. The Countess Danner became his sole adviser, and her influence grew to such an extent that she Cause and Effect.—"Why, Hans, you was able to persuade him to make her his have the most feminine cast of countenance lawful wife. The mere encouncement of the intention created a storm of indigna-"Oh, yah," replied Hans, "I know de tion throughout the country, leading to protests on all parts, and to strong remonstrates and the intention created a storm of indignation in the indignation

Frederick VII. was not to be shaken in his purpose, and, on the 27th of Angust, 1850, he gave his hand, in the church of Fredericksburg, to Louise Rasmussen. A short while after the King, with his consort, visited the Southern provinces of Denmark, and, being rather coldinates of the consort of the cons ly received at one place, his Majesty made a very frank speech at a banquet given in his honor. He told the gnests that, though a King, he had by no means given np his privileges as a man to marry the woman ters, and, being only forty years of age, had hopes of still possessing a male off-spring. Which he stood, he looked upon his present of young Prince Frederick appeared to be stood, he looked upon his present wife as the only true friend he had in this of young Prince Frederick appeared to be not particularly brilliant; and his father being a proud though singularly unostendard productions are the world. The speech, repeated from mouth to mouth, created a profound sensation, and gradually extinguished the ill-feeling tatious man, he was left almost entirely to against the Countess. At another period she was again consured for giving herself himself, and permitted to grow up among the peasants, sailors, and soldiers, from too much the airs of a real Queen, but the reproach was deemed venial, in view of what was generally acknowledged—that she was indeed the devoted friend of her royal husband. She alone succeeded in chasing away the spirit of profound defection which settled upon the King in the latter years of his life, under the burden

> WALTZING .- The Atlantic Monthly has the following severe criticism on the abovenamed peculiar amusement:

> of physical and mental sufferings, as well

as political cares. Frederick VII. was thus

enabled to become what even his personal

enemies do not dispute—the best monarch Denmark has had these hundred years.

Waltzing is a profane and vicions dance always. When it is prosecuted in the cenwarm and summer day, it is also a disgusting dance. Night is its only appropriate time. The blinding, dazzling gas light throws a grateful glare over the salient throws a grateful glare over the salient points of its indeeency, and blends the whole into a wild whirl that dizzies and doses one; but the uncompromising afternoon, pouring in through manifold wlndows, tears away every illusion, and re-

pression of intimate emotions, glowing resy red in the anroral time of tenderness, and inabashed freedom only by a long and faithful habitude of nuselfish devotion, are here openly, deliberately and carelessly assumed y the people who have but a casnal and partial society acquantance. This I reckon profanity. This is levity the most culpable. This is a guilty and wanton waste of delicacy. That it is practiced by good girls his uncle, Prince Ferdinand. The young and tolerated by good mothers, does not prove that it is good. Custom blants the edge of many perceptions. A good thing soiled may be redeemed by good people; but

their mothers do not seem to consider. The present mode of dress renders waltzing alost as objectionable in a large room as the boldest fears of a point ohell, rimear.
Not to put too fine a point ohell, rimear.
that the grating and centrifugal hoops, makes most operatic drapery display. I saw cores and scores of purlic waltzing girls last summer, and among them I saw but one who understood the art, or, at any time, who practiced the art of avoiding an inde-cent exposure. In the glare and glamonr of gas light it is only flash and clouds and indistinctness. In the broad and honest daylight it is not. Do I shock ears polite? I trust so. If the saying of shocking things might prevent the doing of shocking things own room and write about what you go into

cause I like to say it; but ye have compelled me. If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. I respect and revere woman, and I cannot see her destroying or debasing the impalpable fragrance and delicacy of her nature without feeling the shame and shudder in my own heart. Great is my boldness of speech toward you, hecause great is my glorying of you. opinions may be rustic-they are at least onest; and may it not be that the first impressions of an unprejudiced observer are as likely to be natural and correct views as those which are the result of many afterthoughts, long use, and an experience of multifold fascinations, combined with the original producing cause? My opinions may be wrong, but they can do no harm; the penalty will rest alone on me; while, if they are right, they may serve as a nail or two to be fastened by the masters of assem-

A CLEVER SWINDLE .- A Frankfort paper tells the following story of an ingenious swindle, which occurred the other day at the metropolis of gambling, Hamburg:

A well-known German noble played a game of ecarte with a young Frenchman, of pleasing address, and got up in the hight of fashion. The stakes were heavy, and the Frenchman, who lost, handed over to the winner 10,000f. in French bank-notes. The Germanic Don put up the noble's notes in becoming a member of a wandering troupe his pocket-book, went back to the hotel in great spirits, and heartily enjoyed his din-As he was sipping his coffee and smoking his cigar afterwards, the waiter brought up to him another Frenchman, an elderly man of decidedly military appearance, who requested a private interview.

"Sir, I have called on you on a very unpleasant business. You played a game of wealthy facrchant gave her new friends, cards this afternoon with my young friend,

"Yes."

"You won 10,000f.?" "I did."
"I know it, he paid you in French notes. Well, sir, I am very sorry to tell you that those notes are forged. X's, friends, who, as you are aware, are in a high position, game the preceding day, and availed himself This trick, the paper says, is not nncom-monly practiced at Continental watering-

A Boston undertaker recently, for some reason, made a disinterment of the body of a lady who had been buried in the Chelsea Cemetery for sixteen years, when he found the body in a singular state of preservation. The head of the body was nearly gone, but from the shoulders to the fect had not in the least moldered in the induence she possessed for the benefit of the nation. Besides, the King loudly degrave. The body was white and solid as marble.

Senator Hale, in speaking upon the effort by Congress to annihilate State banks, said the object would be more easily understood if it were put in this form :

And be it further enacted, That all those

Daily Democrat

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

-OFFICE-South side Green Street, two doors be low the Customhouse.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1864.

CITY NEWS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION WILL MEET AT Louisville, June 15, 1864.

This morning we present the first number of the Lonisville Surday Democrat under the new regime. We have not perfected our arrangements to make the Sunday issue as good yet as we intend it shall be hereafter But it is before our readers. Let them examine lt and read it, and determlue for themselves if they are not willing to pay the smal pittance extra to have a paper every day furnished at their doors, and so avoid the trouble of looking about for the newsboys from whom to purchase onc.

The Sunday Democrat will be delivered to all portions of the city at a much earlier honr than it is usually served through the week. We are enabled to do this because on other mornings our very large country editien has to be mailed as fast as the papers come from the press, before the city carriers can be supplied. On Suuday morning uo papers are mailed to the country, and the carriers get the papers as fast as printed, and proceed at once upon their various routes.

Remember.

The Democrat will appear to-morrow and be promptly served to all city and country patrons. It will contain whatever news, telegraphic, local or otherwise that may reach us up to the honr of publication.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.-Marriage licenses have been issued to the following persons by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court from the 13th to the 21st inst.:

the 13th to the 21st inst.:

Henry Steinlage and Catherine Horndorff.
J. W. Mannix and Julia Byron.
Anton Birsinger and Elizabeth Lochner.
Max Zoeller and Josephine Zoeller.
Anderson Hunter and Mary L. Campbell.
Robert Harris and Rosaunah E. Rell.
John M. Schardein and Kate Schneider.
Joseph N. Smith and Eumas E. Robertson.
Harvey Bland and Evallne Morrill.
F. M. Padgett and Elizabeth Barrett.
Philip Danber and Sarah Jane Baker.
Jacob Dahl and Catharine Collina.
Wm. E. Saterfield and Carrie Johnson.
Dorith Hufman and Mary Lunsman.
J. Bradley and T. A. Lavanna.
Lawrence Steinmerz and Lizzie Hammer.
Charles Goepper and Catharine Marqua.
Lorenzo D. Buck and Mary Knight.
Patrick McDonald and Winefred Moran.

POLICE COURT-Saturday, May 21st, 1864. Marcha Magill, drunk and disorderly conduct sent out for six months in default of \$200. Elizabeth Burne, drunk, &c.; \$200 for thre mouths.

Ellen Murphy, same charge; \$200 for si months. Pat. Coon and Henry Myer, drunk and dis

orderly; fined \$5 cach. Wm. Border, drunk and disorderly; fine

85. A peace warrant was disposed of.

Ordinances were called and disposed of. eral occasions we have been compolled to record the fearinl amount of youthful depravithe House of Refnge. Frank Chiley and Frank Smlth, two boys, were arrested by officer Shanks for robbing the cash drawer of a grocery on Preston street, between Jefferson and Green.

yesterday was rather brisk. The receipts pitious we augur a good attendance. were one hundred convalescents and recrults from different points, and two hundred excharged prisoners frem Anapolis, Md., en route to join their various regiments; two hun dred and thirty-nine men were transferred to their regiments and twenty-three prisoners were sent off heavily ironed, as follows: Thirteen to Nashville, three to Bowlinggreen, and three to Lexington.

The receipts of commutation money at the week ending May 21st, amounted to \$23,-100. Payments were made by seventy-seven drafted men, located as follows: Louisville 50: Jefferson county 12; O'dham county 8; Heury county 4; Selby county 1; Spencer county 2 Number of sieves included in the above 75.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE LOUISVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD .- The Chicago express train will on and after Monday leave the New Albany depot at 9 o'clock A. M., instead of 8:45, as heretofore, and the night train to St. Lonis will leave the depot at 8 o', lock P. M. This is half an hour carlier than heretofore. Let passengers on this road remember this change and be ready in time.

We are indebted to Mr. M. J. Megiam ery for a plate of choice strawberries-the first of the season that has greeted our sametum. Mr. M. keeps a fruit, game and cyster depot on Market street, three doors above Shelby. Those in the upper portion of the city will find him supplied with the choicest and earliest fruits of the season.

Officer Robert Gilchrist yesterday arrested Robert Blackburn and Samuel Fable for stealing clothes from the house of Thos. Evans, on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. They were both lodged in prison and will have a hearing before Judge Johnston to-morrow morning.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILR AD .- This well-known line changes time Sunday, May 221. Trains leave the company's depot at Jeffersonville at 2:25 P. M. and 9 P. M., making close and rellable connections for all points North, East and West

We understand that \$30 counterfeit treasury notes are being extensively circulated in this city. On Friday a large number of them were passed. In the Democrat a few days since we gave a full description whereby these notes could be detected.

A new locomotive, in being removed from the Louisville and Frankfort rallroad yesterday to the Nashville road, ran off the track in making the turn at the corner of First

COURT MARTIAL -The only case before the court yesterday was that of Lieut. Rogers. The evidence in the case was partially heard. when the case was continued until Mouday

SERVICES AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.-By request, the discourse on the "Bible View of the Destiny of the Rice" will be repeated this evening. Services commence at 7% o'clock.

The Louisville Board of Trade has leas-

The following is a list of letters and escriptive rolls remaining in the Medical Director's office, Louisville, Ky., for the week ording May 223, 1864, viz:

LETTERS Herit Alfred 2 Murdock A 2 Hopwood A S Martin James F Martin James F
Pierce C A
Paimer Israel C
Inmmd Sanil 3 Richbark Isaac A
Sacks Hiram
etchnm Daniel Shottweil H B
Still W B
Ty O JeremiahStevenson W
Iward Wee Hopwood A S Hale Adam D ake Edward Line C G
Irl John M Lary O Jeremi
ay John P Milward Wm
Infield Oren S Myers Joseph
Ecker John Marren John
Ehrenbach Ben Mills W A 2 Blake Edward Curl John M Clay John P Willcox L Whitworth R Wilkinson Jas

embill Wm D ommanding Officer Eighty-fourth, company Sec ond Battalion V. R. C. DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS.

ond Battalion V. R. C.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS.

Althen Daniel, co. I, 10th Ohio cav.
Britton Wm. M., co. E, 11th Ind. cav.
Boiman Wm., co. F, 15th U. S. I.
Balions Elias, co. A, 11ith Ohio Infantry.
Billiber Chas. W., co. A, 10th Ohio Infantry.
Chivaler Mills, co. E, 12th Indiana.
Campbell Daniel, co. G, 9th Ohio cav.
Carter John E, co. C, 98th Ohio cav.
Carter John E, co. C, 98th Ohio cav.
Carter John E, co. E, 12th Indiana.
Cambell Daniel, co. B, 82d Indiana Infantry.
Castle Wm M., co. H, 2d Ohio cav.
Gross Lewis, co. A, 9th Tenn. cav.
Hammond Jas., 8th Independent co. O, V. S. S.
Hoagland Jos., co. M, 9th Ohio cav.
Hoeple Daniel, co. E, 8tth Ill Infantry.
Head George F., co. I, 87th Ind. infantry.
Head George F., co. I, 87th Ind. infantry.
Heppehamer John, co. E, 10th Ind. infantry.
Heppehamer John, co. E, 10th Ind. infantry.
Jessmore Alex., co. D, 16th U. S. I.
Kanisee Andrew, co. E, 8th Ind.
Knanfit Theodore, co. D, 10th Tenn. Infantry.
Kehnacht Wm., co. E, 9th Ohio cav.
Miller Corban. co. II., 21st Indiana Battery.
Morbangh Fred., co. E, 11sh Ohio infantry.
Murphy Thomas, co. —, 11th Ind. cav.
Marquith David, co. F, 9th Ohio infantry.
Miller James E., co. I, 9th Mich. infantry.
Marcrum John, co. G, 37th Ky. infantry.
Schafer John, co. B, 9th Ill. infantry.
Schafer John, co. B, 9th Ill. infantry.
Schler John, co. G, 11th Mo.
Sexton Cor., co. D, 11th Mo.
Se

Williams Harr G, co. L, 9th Tenn cav. Wldmer Jacob, co. II, 4th lowa infantry Persons calling for the above named letters id descriptive rolls will please say "adver-

TRANSPERS OF REAL ESTATE.—The follow city of Louisville and county of Jefferson from the 17th to the 21st instant: Alex. Maxwell and W. II. Gaslin to Robi. B. Robb, 152 3-10 acres in Jefferson

3.300 0

3,900 0

460 0

3,800 (

5.250 0

000 0

\$15,000 00 feet on Flifth, between Broadway streets.

In E. Dewitt to B. S. Rhea, 28 feet front on Breckenridge, between Fourth

140 feet. Wm. Jennings to C. J. llolmes, 27 by 75 feet on Center, between Chestnut and

Broadway streets.

James F. McGhee to Esther Hassan, 34 by 210 feet on First, between College and Kentneky streets.

Same to Elizabeth Zeigler, 20 by 110 feet on First, between College and Kentneky street on First, between College and Ken-tucky street, ame to Margaret Couray, 20 by 210 feet on First, between College and Kentneky streets.

II. Byrne to Mary M. Denver, 15 by 140 feet on Thirteenth, between Madison 3,200 0

J. H. Byrne to Mary M. Denver, 15 by 140 feet on Thirteenth, between Madison and Chestont.
Robert Ernest to Philip Conrad, 50 by 125 feet on Adams street, between Main and Maiden Lane.

America L. Jovee to S. A. Atobicon, 2012 acres in Jefferson county.

H. R. Johanbocks to E. B. Nugent, 15 by 134 feet on Wainnt, between Ployd and Presion streets. Preston streets...

Amusements.

WOOD'S THEATER .- A highly flattering andiene (as regards numbers) assembled here on Saturday evening, on the occasion of Mrs. II. F. Nichols' benefit, which we were gratified was the case, as she is an actress of merit. The performaces were given in a style well worthy of commendation and assed off satisfactorily to ali. On Monday evening the charming and versatile actress. Miss Helen ty in our city, and to the long list already pub- Western, returns, and will appear for six nights lished, we have to add two more, which is an- only. It needs no comment from us to herald her other strong argument for the completion of appearance, for on her last visit to this city she nade so favorable an Impression that the managers were fully justified in forming a second engagement with her. She opens in the world-renowned "Female American Cousin," sustaining the Consln," and in the afterpiece she is the fascina-BARRACES ITEMS —Business at the barracks farce of "A Loan of a Lover." The weather pro

We mentioned some days ago that a umer had reached the city that Col. Marion C. Taylor, of the Fifteenth Kentneky, had received a death wound in the recent battle in Georgia. A private dispatch had been received here dited Chattanooga, May 17th, which read as foliows: "Cel. Taylor reported both legs shot off by cannon ball " Since this dispatch we have made diligent inquiry, and so have numerona friends of Col. Taylor, but the office of Philip Speed, Receiver for the Do news has been received substantiating the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, for report. We trust that the rumer is unfound. ed. Had Col. Taylor been scriously wounded or killed as long ago as the dispatch reports. surely further information would have reached here. In the absence of any further luformation upon the subject, we are satisfied that Col. Taylor was not wounded or hurt in the

engagement reported. The "Sut Lovergood's shirt story upon our first page, is not fit for the place it cenpies in our columns this merging. It is too rengh and course, laughable as it is. It has been published in almost every paper in has been published in almost every paper in the United States, but for all that we regret neglected, or is only attended to gratify som its appearance. It had been read years ago by the editor, but partially forgotten. We promise not to offend in like manner again, away from this most important gathering. As a consequence of this, iccompetent school campilities are chosen, and in flicient truscarefully perused it. Our readers will please It was worked off on our first page before we to skip it and consider, if published in our columns at all, that it got in the wrong day's lasne.

DECEASED SOLDIERS .- The following sol diers have died in the general hospitals in this city during the week ending last Saturday:

Geo. Abbott, co A, 2d Tenn. Geo. Abbott, co A, 2d Tenn.
John Howell, co G, 20th H.
J McKimon, co B, 118th Oliio.
Peter Sont, co 36. 7th Bat Invalid Corps.
John Button, co D, 10th Mich cav.
James Walcott, co D, 12th Ohio cav.
John Burke, co B, 18th N Y.
Geo Stoneruff, co E, 73d Ohio.
Henry M Sprague, co K, 65th Ohio.
D P Saxon, co F, 8th Ind cav.
W Russell, co I, 20th Ky.
C Bean, co I, 129th Ind.

Henry Clay Pate, some years ago a citlz:n of Louisviile, but since the rebellion a Colonel in the rebel service, was killed a few days ago in the fight with the forces of Gen. Sheridan, at Yellow Tavern. There are many persons ln our city who will recollect hlm as at one time the agent for the sale of cannel coal, on Third street, just below Mais.

Yesterday the provost gnard arrested David Malay for uttering dieloyal sentiments. This same person had been arrested before and taken the oath of allegiance. He was sent to the military prison, where he will be confined until his case is dispose ot.

Yesterday 527 prisoners were sent from and Jefferson streets, but fortunately no one this city to the North, under a strong gnard. The privates and non-commissioned officers, 500 strong, were sent to Cunp Morton, and the remaining 27 commissioned officers were sent to Johnson's Island.

WHAT IS GOLD? "What is Gold?" I asked a child; In its ignorance it smiled.

"What is Gold?" I asked a boy; "Pretty little yellow toy!" "What is Gold?" I asked of man; "I will hoard it while I can!" "What is Gold?" I asked old age; "An Illusion on life's page!" "What Is Gold?" I asked of Heaven; "As a test to man 'twas giveu!"

"What Is Gold, United States?"

'Elghty-four, at latest dates!

IN. Y. Post. He prayeth best who loveth well Both man, and bird and beast; He prayeth best who loveth best All things, both great and small; For the dear God, who loveth ns, made, and loveth all. Coleringe.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

(Under this head, such thoughts, statistics, facts and Items of news, as are calculated to interest the friends of education in our city and State, will be Inserted weekly in the Sunday Democrat. Brief ltems of this kind are sollelted from the readers of the paper, and should be addressed to Box 960. Postoffice.]

SCIENCE HILL ACADEMY .- We learn that Dr. Grant, the Principal of the Male High the annual address to the graduating class at all evil. this institution on the 21st of June next. We From the Gold Mines-Great Success of promise the young lidles a rich lutellectual treat, and commend the teachers of the school for their good sense displayed in the sciention of a gentleman so well qualified in every sense for the task imposed.

GOOD TASTE DISPLAYED -Pedestrians along Chestnut street, below Eighth, have not failed to notice the improvement going on in the yard of the Male High School. The students under the charge of Prof. Grant have been liboring with spade and wheelbarrow for a w ek past, and the results of their labors begin to appear, greatly to their credit. The yard has been most tastefully laid out, and, when finished and ornamented with flowers, it will be one of the most attractive spots in the cityprovided, of course, that unsightly and dilaping transfers of real estate were made in the idated high fence be removed, and a neat pailing fence be substituted for it.

The girls of the Female High School are adorning their yard by setting out and planting flowers. We noticed, the other day, quite a group of them engaged in this landable and healthy work.

If any of our citizens have shrubs or flowers to spire, they will gratify the young ladies and gentlemen exceedingly by sending the same to them.

COMPLIMENTARY .- An educated gentleman from Cleveland, Onio, has been spending several days in visiting the Ward and High Schools of our clty. He speaks in the highest terms of them as among the best to be found anywhere.

GENERAL MEETING OF TEACHERS - The meeting for May will take place at the Chapel NINTH-WARD SCHOOL.-During a visit to

the Female Grammer Department of this school, it was our pleasure to spend an hour la listening to the recitation of the first class in Grammar. Their exercise in parsing comprised some quite difficult words and phrases, which they very promptly disposed of, in accordance with the rules of their grammar. Those who are acquainted with the school and their teachers, however, would expect to hear 3,000 00 nothing but a good report from them.

We are under obligations to the Principal for a polite levitation to attend a 'Paralog Match," which was to take place in the afternoon of the day we visited. We had not time to accept, but understand that the exercise passed off very pleasantly and profitablv.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION -On Saturnay next, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the graduates of the Female High School are requested to meet to hear the report of the Committee on Constitution, to elect the officers of the Association, and to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for the approaching Arnideemed necessary for the approaching Anniversary Exercises of the school.

It is hoped that all the graduates in this vicinity, at least, will be present. WANT OF PARENTAL INTEREST IN SCHOOLS. It is one of the strange anomalies of humani-ty that any parent should be indifferent to that alses so much for the well being of

his child as does our system of public Instruc-tion. The philosophy of this indifference is not, in every instance, easily discovered. It is the result of a combination of forces operating through our priverted natures. To provide against these hostile influences standall our compulsory laws. But these only check them; they do not and cannot remove them. The primary cause of this want of interest s, as it seems to me, that paren's do not rightly comprehend the responsibility which resis npon them in the training of the child. They place the whole burden upon others' shoul-ders, whereas a portion of it belongs, priraarily and exclusively, upon their own. They recognize the fact that the child is "made," but seem to forget that he is made only a child, and that he is yet to be made a man they do not recognize the sgency and the re-sponsibility which the future creation lupposes upon them; and that they must continue to be co-agents with the great Anthor in this process of creation, or the creation fails. It can no more be successfully continued than it could have been begun, without their agency.

A visal and vital zing power must continually go out from the parent to the child, to namisk and to train it, and to help it in attaining to the fullness of perfect manhood.

Out of this parental indifference comes half of the cycle which beset our schools. Underwalure, the lumpurance of an education valuing the linportance of an education parents come to undervalue all the agencies personal or political pique, or to vote down a proposition to repair or build a schoolhonse. O herwise the most trivial excuse keeps them of repair, poorly furnished, bulf warmed and ill ventilated. The best school books are not sought for, or if found, are not furnished. With this indifference and negicot comes perience and of less conscience. He lees his incompetency, and in the vin attempt to conceal it from the eyes of the pupils, only exposes still more the utter awkwardness of the whole man. That confidence which he ought to have commanded, and which is Indispendently to have commanded, and which is a ladispendently to reading. sable to success, he tails to receive. He loses the respect of his pupils, and after thir, the sooner they lose him the better.

[Annual Report of Rhode Island Schools. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES .- We insert with number of the Educational Monthly:

The practical question awaiting solution in many of the States is, what use shall be made of the fauds derived from the grant of land?

How may this boon intrusted to us for the benefit of our people be best employed? Direferent answers to this question may justly be given in different circumstances. The State which receives a million of acres may take one course; one which receives 90,000 scres may be made afficient officer, and in him we hope to find a second Capitair Crawley. another. An institution which might be most suitable for Minnesota talght not be the best for Massachusetts; and New Jersey could not walk pari passu with her giant neighbor, New York. Large States, like New York, and Penn-sylvania, and Olio, may perhaps wisely and profitably establish new and indpendent agricultural colleges. But the wisdom

The following prisoners were brought to this city yeaterday from Owensboro to be tried here as describer: Bennett Alles, co I, Twelfith Kentucky! (avalry; Christopher Coon, co E, Third Kentucky! (avalry.

Philip Donnahne, who keeps a drinking saloon on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, was yesterday arrested for selling the permanent institutions by the content of the capensive and provided at the content of the capensive as of education. Never, in the history of the world, have institutions of hearding of a higher grade been able to pay their cwa way. All the great, permanent institutions have been immilie-inty of the third provided in this changing but ever advancing world. Nature covers even the battle-grounds with verdure and bloom. Peace and plenty spring up in the track of devouting camplians, and all things in nature and society shall work out the progress of education. Never, in the history of the world, have institutions of hearding of a higher grade been able to pay their cwa way. All the great, permanent institutions have been immilie-inty endowed. All our American coulers.

undne ambition among religious denominations, and in ambitious localities, to multiply these lustitu lons in number, beyond what the funds supplied to them would warrant. Let us have no more of such petty ambition. How many millions of dollars are invested in tenantiess walls, bookless libraries, retortless laboratories, sundentiess charges, over the face boratories, sindentiess chapels, over the fa of this country! And what magnificent results might have been produced by concentration of means, and men, and infinence! We want in education what we want in the field: we want in Concentration. Concentrate; do not scatter and, dissipate. Build up these institutions which already are honorably in existence.

But bring no more into this rude world, unless you have an inheritance to leave them. ENIGMA. I am composed of seventeen letters. My 12, 3, 8, 10, is a delicions beverage. My 17, 2, 15, 3, 16, 10, is indispensable to sew-

ng. 2, 16, 15, 7, ls not soft.

My 1, 2, 11, 16, 1, 15, 3, is a place of amusement.

My 7, 5, 6, 14, 11, is a dull feliow.

My 10, 15, 49, is a sort of vehicle.

My 4, 16, 6, 10, is used in making glass,

My 2, 11, 4, 1, 3, 15, is a girl's name.

My 15, 5, 10, 3, is not polite.

My 13, 16, 17, 4, is a kind of grain.

My whole should be in every household in the city. ENIGMA.

I am composed of ten letters.
My 5, 3, 8, 9, is a part of the body.
My 10, 4, 3, 2, is a prophet.
My 9, 3, 1, is a small cask. My 9, 3, 1, is a small cask.
My 8, 2, 7, 6, ls a backsliding animal.
My 6, 7, 5, 9, 10, is the name of a Major General l

the Idaho Mines.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.] IDAHO, COLORADO TERRITORY,)

May 1, 1864. Messrs. Editors: Last year capital was search This year capital is plenly and hands are scarce (so says the Mining Register); so much so that developing and working leads, bar claims, and, in fact, all kinds of work, ls greatly retarded. From good information, I venture the assertion that from five to ten thousand men, working men, could get employment in this Territory at the present time at good wages. The great rush to the new mines this spring has deprived us of the usual amount of emigration. I learn that four new quartz mills are to be put np at Georgetown, on the south fork of South Clear creck, about fifteen miles above this place. Several leads are also being worked in that vicinity. I also ther s'x'y or one hundred Bartola pans-the latter a new process, and said to be a very great snecess. At Black Hawk Point and Ne-vada Gulch a large number of Friesburg paus are being put up and worked with much success. From the best information I can get, almost all of the mills at the above-mentioned places are doing well, taking out large amonnis of gold There is no doubt but that the yield of gold in this territory this year will far exceed any former year. I learned yesterday that one of the most prosperous lead miners at Black Hawk Point has lately ourchased a residence near New York City or one hundred thousand dollars or more and will leave us to enjoy the fruits of his of the Female High School, on Sunday nex', at labors in Colorado. Not many years will sly P. M.

Name Warp School, During a visit to live to America to crijy the lalance of their lives in ease and comfort, with "plenty of money and no poor kiu" Your correspond-

tis not yet quite ready to retire and live on his fourtnue, because it is not yet made.

Last week an assay was made of some quariz from Womack & Seaton's shaf, on the Seaton lead. The result of the assay was, as I am joforned, in gold \$150 (0 100, silver \$54 90, 100 to the ture and \$150 (0 100, silver \$54 90, silver \$5 the Seaton lead. The result of the assay was, as I am informed, In gold whatever losses the latter may be able to Insist of the cerd, of 14 tuns, at the rate of \$3.297. This assay was from the ore which forms two-thirds of the crevice. The ore from the other third yielded at the rate of \$28.3-100 per tun, and \$392.42-100 per cord. Now, it retuains to be seen how near the machinery we have for extracting the gold from the quartz will approximate in the yield to the assay. Preparations are being made by Mr. Bangs to bygraville Gases Valley Hill. He is now making a long ditch from Chicago to Soda Creek.

From the latter his old ditch runs, but does critically independent of the problem of the problem. The content of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the result of the problem of the result of the problem of the result of t a long ditch from Chicago to Soda Creek. From the latter his old ditch runs, but does not furnish sufficient water. The new one will bring plenty from Chicago to supply the deficiency. Messrs. Keller & Edwards are still driving their drift from the creek to the

qusy. The quartz they are taking out looks well, considering that they are still in the cap.

I forgot to mention that Mesers. Womack & Seaton have a crevice of quarz in their shaft of from four to five feet in width. They can now drift, if they choose, and take out as much quartz as several milis can grind.

The manis for claim selling still pervades the community. I understand that parties in Eastern cities are instructing their agents to buy, and buy largely. A vast deal of money rill eventually be made out of investments l mining claims and mill privileges by those who are now investing, because the gold is in these mountains, and it only needs going down

after it to find it, and a great deal of it. But we can't do much until we get mere laborers and mlners. Wages are now ruling at from three dollars and a haif to four and a half per day; the lat-ter price for experienced blasters. Provisions ire still high, but as soon as the fine weather comes on and trains have time to arrive, they will be pleutier and cheaper. This last winter was 80 severo on the plains that treighters could not bring out trains all winter, as they could the winter before. Winter is sull with pe, and don's seem disposed to retire, although -day is decidedly warm; but as likely as no t will snow again before to-morrow morning.
Occasionally I receive a copy of your paper. items laken from the Black

Hawk Mining Journal. Respectfully, [For the Louisville Democrat.]

LOUISVILLE BARRACKS,) May 21, 1864 Messrs, Elliors:-You will please allow me lace in the columns of your valuable paper n which to pay a just tribute of respect to a truly worthy and efficient officer and gentleman. Since the first of November, 1852, Captain James A. Crawl y, of the Eighty-seventh
Indiana volunteers, has been filling the highly
responsible and arducus position of Post Quartermaster of these parracks, and it is with termaster of these barracks, and it is with pleasure that I give publicity to the fact that, during his entire administration he has given the greatest sitisfaction to all concerned, and has discharged his whole daty with credit to himself and profit to his Government. Mainly paramony—a niggardly, wretchest policy, that secures for the school the services of au instructor of infector attainments, of little exstructor of infetier attainments, of little ex-perience and of less conscience. He feels his incomprehens and in the vince. He feels his of whose efficient services and superior exthe soldiers and citizens of Louisville and Park Birracks will long remember the kind-ness of Captain Crawley in administering to their wants during the cold and severe win-ters of 1862-3-4, and for his hearty co-operation in everything calculated to aleviate their sufferings, and smooth and soften the hard lot of the soldier. On account of continued pleasure the following extract from the May of the anidier. On account of communication of the same of ed to resign, and has now quit the service; but in parting with him as an officer we can still retain him as a friend, which he has ever

Yours, &c.,

"ONE OF THE BOYS." How NATURE COVERS UP BATTLE FIELDS. walk pari passe with her giant neighbor, New York. Large States, like New York, and Pennsylvanle, and Oblo, may pethaps wisely and profitably establish new and indpendent agricultural coleges. But the wisdom of organizing au independent college in every little State, with its little endowment, lagreatly to be donbted. What, for instance, could be done in Delaware with 90,000 acres of land, worth eighty or ninety cents per acre, towards endowing a wor, by and stable agricultural college? We have had already too many attempts to establish collegea on Insufficient endowments. Let us not make this mistakeln establishing our new lindustrial colleges. Money! we must have money hefore we can have described.

An amusing incident took place Saturday morning in the reading room of the Boston Exchange. A gentlemen stated gravely that there had been an insurrection in cur army when it was known that Gen. Grant proposed to fight all summer. The soldiers demanded, as the story goes, to flight it out at once! The word insurrection made many faces thru pale, but the last announcement produced most heartfelt expressions of delight. ed the second floor of the Citizens' Bank, corner of Bullitt and Main, for three years, to be used as a daily Merchants' Exchange.

Eleventh, was yesterday arrested for selling liquor to soldiers. He was sent to the military prison for five days.

We are requested to say that William Borden, up before the Police Court yesterday, was net William A. Borden who resides on Twelith street.

Saloon of Market street, between train and processed to the citizens' Bank, corner and the special street in stitutions have been munificant light our American cotieges which are at all successfa', have large funds on which to rely for support. Many have, during the past year, appealed to their triends for additional funos, and the appears have been an swered in a sput of munificant in the past year, appealed to their triends for additional funos, and the appears have been an swered in a sput of munificant in the past year, appealed to their triends for additional funos, and the appears have been an swered in a sput of munificant in the past year, appealed to their triends for additional funos, and the appears have been an swered in a sput of munificant in the past year, appealed to their triends for additional funos, and the appears have been an swered in a sput of munificant in the past year, appealed to their triends for additional funos, and the appears have been an swered in a sput of munificant in the past year, appealed to their triends for additional funos, and the appears have been an swered in a sput of munificant in the best results to the cause of learning. The word insurrection in curly and which they was known that Gen. Grave processes which are at all successfa', have large funds on which to rely for support. Many have, during the past year, appealed to their triends for additional funos, and the appears have been an swered in a sput of munificant in the state of the past year. The soldiers is a support of the state of the past year. The soldiers is a support of the support. When it was known that Gen. Grave proced

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICH-MOND.

Actual Progress of the Campaign-No cessity of Gen. Grant's Successive Attacks on the Rebel Positions-How Gen. Lee's Strategy Prevents his Army from being Flanked-Has Lee been Re enforced from Richmond?-Politi cal Aspect of the Campaign.

[Correspondence of the New York News.] WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861. The developments which have come to light u regard to the battles of the 5.h, 6 h, 7th and

h Instants, and the events which transpired at Spotteylvania and on the river Po on the 9.h and 10:h, prove the correctness of the information which I sent to you on the 11th; and mation which I sent to you on the 11th; and they show, too, how groundless have been all the assurances which have been put forth by the Alministration, and the Administration Journals here, of great and decisive have been stated the must stickled. gained by our army. In eight days our army sixth of the distance from the R. pidan to Richniond) has fought four terrible battles, and has suffered a loss of 30,000 men, with a very heavy proportion of valuable officers, including General Sedgwick, a far better General than This is all that has been accomplished. No

strong, as numerous (perhaps more numerous), as defiant now as it was ten days ago. If it were not so, they would not have been able to have compelled Hancock's whole army corps to retreat on the 8.h. They could not have made such a determined at and at Spottsylvania on the 9th. Nor could they have sustained with such determined and metabolic particularly and part that to a third; but each one has proved to be stronger than the preceding, and each one has afforded him facilities for inflicting losses upon us which the former one did not possess. He may, he probably will, retire from the Po to the North Anna; but before this is done two more territic battles must be fought The difficulties which we have heretofore en-countered are as nothing compared with those which General Grant will find before him when he comes to encounter the rebels in their position on the two streams last ramed. And now it is seen, too, why Gen. Grant is impelled to attack successfully every posi-on which the rebel General assumes, and why it is out of his power to turn any of these positions or to flink the Confederate army. If he had so arranged the campa'ga as to have had 50,000 trocps under Baldy Smith and Gillmore, at some point between Richmond and learn that Messrs. Cook & Kimball will this the Pamurky river as early as the 5th, It summer put up on Spanish Bar, about two miles above our village, a large mill, with eidown to Hauover, on the Pamurky, by way of Bowlinggreen (on the route which Mc-Dowell's corps was expected to take two years ago), and thus have effected a junction with Smith's forces on the Peninsula. He could not have done this, however, unless fears for the safety of Richmond had caused Lee to deach a large part of his army to protect that city. For, unless Lee had done this, no sooner had Grant's army reached Bowlinggreen than Lee would have thrown his whole army between Grant and the Rappabannock—a me-neuver that would have imperiled the safety, perhaps the very existence, of our army. But as mutters really stand, the two splenlid corps under Generals Smith and Gilimor. uight as well be in Florida, so far as they are of any use to General Grant; and this, of course, unat be mortifying la the highest de gree to those gallant Generals. Think of Butler latrenching on the south side of the James river, instead of threatening Richmond trout the north side! from the north side! And therefore it is that there is nothing for General Grant to do but to follow Lee wherever the latter chooses to lead him; to fight wherever the rebel Genlead him; to ught wherever the record treueral chooses to take position, and to suffer whatever losses the latter may be able to inflict upon him. General Lee perceives that the rebel capital is threatened with no immediate the rebel capital is threatened with no immediate the rebel capital is threatened.

or change his 1 ne of operations in the face of a rebel army of the size of the one now on the river Po, is a task which it would be physically impossible for any General to accomplish, and which General Grant, therefore, will not undertake. This is what General Grant means by his locoule disputeh-"I propose to fight Grant. It would not be so if these two oillcials were confident that the campaign would result victoriously. A successful campaign egainst Richmond, directed and controlled by Mr. Liacoln, would cirry him in triamph through the Baltimore Convention, and he know it

knovait.
Oa the other hand, an unsuccessful campaigr, led by General Grant, and the failure of it clused by mismanagement on the part of Butler, will kill off the latter and greatly damage the chances of the former; as these two individuals Mr. L'needn regards as his two most formidable rivals. There is more in this thin appears on the surface. The way is conducted now, as it has always been con-ducted, by Mr. Lincoln and his radical ad-visers. It is still conducted on political principles, and not on military principles. Gen. Grant was brought here to be killed off politically; and he has far more to dread from the fire in his rear than from the rebel legions

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who halls from Utah, tells this story

la his front.

about the peculiar Institution there: I found the Bishops freely disposed to conreisation—they have ontlived concealment, if that ever was a characteristic. On every subject introduced, of present interest, there was no reserve. Perfectly satisfied with themselves, they seemed to be equally so with myseli and companion, and when our board bill was paid, and we were ready to leave sgain, we had generally a friendly "good by" and "call again" extended to us. Polygamy was no subject of discussion, but seemed to have passed away to the rank of settled questions, of a set they were concerned. On proceedings so far as they were concerned. On more than one occasion, allusion was made to the Congressional auti-polyzamy bill, but no one on the polygamy subject; for the whole of our cotaminetty, including a vast number of young men and young women actually born of the institution by ties of blood, are interested in

its support," The resemblance of language in different places carried the idea of former discussions and a foregone conclusion.

Of one thing I was convinced—polygamy was no luxury. In the city here, no stranger can tell anything of that relationship between the severy the country it is everywhere. the sexes; lu the country it is everywhere palpable. I heard a good story of one of the Bishops, with whom I passed a very plessant evening. It is told of him that an elderly lady once called upon him and sought his counsel—Bishops are all urfeed counselors—respecting her daughter. The mother stated that her off-pring had a good opportunity of being united with a young man in wedleck, but she preferred a married gentleman. The Bishop inquired if the married man was of good character, proper habits, &c., could keep her, and take good care of the family that he already had. To this the mother replied affirmatively, and the Bishop said: "All right; let her have the man of her choice." The work

avowal.

Tho Sanitary Commission, which has done and is now doing its utmost as an aux iliary of the Medical Department, makes statement to the public that should meet a prompt and practical response. The latest re-

REPLIES TO CONTRIBUTORS. BY Josh BILLINGS.

PERKINS: I have read yure peas on Wimmins Rites" thru and thru, and must say that I luv it. In mi opinyun wimmin has a rito tu dew ennything wel! but saw wood: sawin wood ain't their stile; speshi alli if the saw-buck is a hi wun, it must mortifi them the wust wa.

HARROLD: Yure genus is not fully boru yet; when it gits born i think yu will be a poeck. You hav got imaginashun enuff tew keep a livery stable. Yure landguage is a little tew florid; did you ever travel in Florida? Tri agiu; I notis one of yure lines has 10 feet into it, and the next one manafakturd; the manafakturd ones are the assurances which have been put to the first the Administration, and the Administration the Multiple the must stiddy ist; the aint so apt to handournals here, of great and decisive victories ker after mint juleps. Yu ought to go up garrett when you practis; moste awi good poekry has been rit up garret.

ABSOLUM: Yure letter came saif tu hand. In repli i beg leaf to stait that i am not the Edditur. I think the edditur, if he waz tu num, wud give yu employment. The sam-This is all that has been accomplished. No ple of your style, which yu euklose, is serious injury has as yet been inflicted on the smoothe. Yn are evidentla a slippery written, as numerous (northaus nore numerous trong as numerous (northaus nore numerous). for contributors; thares the sanitari fund and the kontraband fund, the General McClellan pus fund, and the furrin mishup and the 5 pints, and bread for ireland, and pasifick raleroad stok, and swords for Brigadier Generals, and sonp for the suffering, and the taxes; yu had better cum sustained with such determined and nusbaken suffering, and the taxes; yu had better cum rigor our heavy attock on the 10.h, on the north side of the Po. Frem one position Gen. Lee has retired to another, and from jobs. Respekfulia yurs—J. B.

Milo: Next week we shall give yure centiments on Golf to the publik. I think jist edzachly az yu dew; John B. Goff iz huge on a lektur. He has got the art ov motioning out what he sez, and what he don't sa. He would have made a fust-rate theater. One of his lekturs wud read a good deal (to a man who did not understand musik) like the notes of yanky dudel. You kant reduse what he sez tew riting, enny more than yu kan piay a sky rocket on a juise harp. You never saw ennything he ever ced in a uuzepaper; a reporter might as well undertake tew rite up the report ov a 6 shooter az tew report him. Kant inform yu, credibly, how much money he has maid lekturing; awl i can say lz if he gets \$100 a nite, and lektures 500 nites in a year, it amounts tew \$50,000 annoually. I kant inform yu tew a ded certaintee whether he iz married or not; if he iz married, ile bet settin of hens eggs that a kurtain lektur in that familee wouldn't pa for the advertizing.

HARD ROAD: Your essa has some good hits into it, but it is not just the thing for a relijus nuzepaper, like ours, send it to Wilkes Spirit, a paper that knows how to talk hoss. I will merely suggest that pedigree is not important for a fast trotting hoss; if he kin trot fast, never mind the pedigree. There iz a grate menny fast men, even, who haint got no pedigree. There aint much art in driving a trotting hoss; just hold them bak hard, and holie: them ahead hard; that's awl. A hoss will trot the fastest down hill, espeshilla if the brichin brakes. Kuller is no kriterion. I have seen awful mean hosses of ail kuliers, excep green; I never cee a mean one o this kuller. Hosses liv tew an honorabil old age, and i have oftin seen them that appeared fully prepared for death. Heahins are a wus kind tew hosses; it iz only mung Christian people that a hoss haz tew trot 3 mile heats in a hot da for \$25,000 in kounterfeit munny.

Latest from Little Rock-Report of Rebel Troops-Price Falling Back.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, May 17.] From gentlemen in the city yesterday, accted with the Arkansas Legislature, we learn that on Thursday last, when they left that place and Pine B uff, all was safe, and the people were quiet and fully confident of the entire ability of General Steele to deal with any body of rebels that are likely to threaten t the Arkansas. The downright heavy the Arkansas. The downright heavy whip-ping they received from Gen. Steele on the banks of the Saline has made them innocuous for the present. Gen. Clayton's sconts had been nearly to Monticello; they reported

been nearly to Monticello; they reported no appearance of an enemy alvancing from that direction.

At the gusboat station at the mouth of White river, a report had been heard that Marmaduke, with saxteen hundred men, and twenty pleces of artillery, was approaching the Arkansas near Auburn, forty miles below Pine Blutt. To this story no greatly west. Plue Bluff. To this story no credit was at-tached, nor did it come from good authority. Another statement came in a shape that ap-peared entitled to credit—it was to the effect that a body of two bundred rebeis was hanglag about Arkansas Eist, Intending to cross
the river for raiding on the other side of the
stream. They will be watched.

Price's army is reported, with its commander, to be falling back to Comden. The
inielligence is from a cittzen who had been
conscripted but he contribed to expense.

enscripted, but he contrived to escape after a chort service. There may be trouble with marauding troops of the enemy, as there has been before, but no very serious catastrophe s looked for

The city of Chicago has 2,235 street amps. The gas is furnished the city at the rate of \$3 per thousand cubic feet, which amounted last year to \$72,022 80. The eltlmins pay \$250 per thousand enble feet for grs.

General Sigel has been superseded, and General Hunter takes his place as commander of West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley.

PHONOGRAPHY -Mr. Duncan R. Dorris has pened a Phonographic school in room No. 10, fourth stors, over Scott, Keen & Co's. clothing store, corner of Sixth and Main streets, entrance on Main, Louisville, Kv. Honrs, 9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., and 7:30 to 9 at night

to 9 at night. "Nashville, May 10, 1864. "Learning that Mr. Dunenn R. Dorris intends establishing himself in Louisville as a Phenographic teacher and reporter, I take pleasure in recommending bim to the confidence of all who may need his services. "Mr. Dorris learned Phonography with me, and has since been employed as Reporter for he United States Board of Claims and for the Military Commission In Nashville, where e gave entire satisfaction.
"The loyalty of the family to which Mr. D.

elongs was known in the darkest hours the rebellion "Officers and soldiers will find this art a fasc usting and attractive employment for their leisure hours, and its attainment will often be valued more than the pay received from the Government, and the diffusion of the art will be an inestimable blessing to society.
"J. W. DOLBEAR."

"J. W. DOLBEAR."

Phonography is so simple and easy that its principles can all be learned in a few hours, and a small amount of practice will enable one to use it for the daily purposes of life. None to the property of th to use it for the daily purposes of life. None but those who are acquainted with it can form any idea of its great brevity and simplicity, or of the ease with which it can be leauned. But what is Phonography? It is a system of short handwriting, which can be written ten times as isst as the common writing, read as easily, and learned with far less trombie.

It is used not only by reporters, but by hundreds of thousands in this country and in England for private writing for composition.

her have the man of her cholee." The work was nearly through; the mother bad to binsh, and inferm the dignity of the settlement that be himself was the cholee of her danghter! How much the Bishop flushed, blushed and stammered is not stated; but the damsel, in a few days after, became, from choice, the wife of her Bishop and courselor!

How forcible is education! Where in Christendom could auch an avowal be made by biushing maid?

Yet, the virgins of Utah will at times ask and are given in marriage in this wise, with as much cockness and perfect assurance all round as if the history of others was unknown. The occurrence is not infrequent, and the maid is more a queen than less for the avowal.

"Behold the beauteous western light—
It melts in deepening gloom;
So calmly Christians sink away,
Descending to the tomb."

A loved one has been taken from us; the Good Sheperd called and she gaddy went. She has left this beau till world and passed into another part of our Father unit world and passed into another part of our Father privinges, there to enjoy richer blessloss and hisher privinges. Though she has gone from us, her Christian in prompt and practical response. The latest report of the Commission says: "The number of wounded is so large that even the ample resources of the Commission will not be sufficient to meet the continued demand."

The Richmond Enquirer of May 12th suggests the use of tobacco in hogsheads with which to barricade the streets against the Yankee cavalry. So it would seem that the arrival of Grant', forces in Richmond is not then deemed an impossibility.

The Eli Thayer is in Washington, strongly urging the confiscation of rebel estates, and their division among loyal men—he, the said Thayer being the personification of loyaity.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Democratic Meeting

The Democracy of all the wards of Lousville will meet at the Courthouse on TUESDAY EVENING, May 24, to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Conveniou at Louisville, June 15, 1804. Let every true Democrat and lover of the Constitu-

my22 d2 The Democrats of Jefferson county will meet at the eastern room of the Courthouse, Louisville, on Saturday, May 28th, at 11 o'clock A. M, to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention, to be held the 15th June. Rally, Democrats! my dtd

Democratic Meeting in Shelbyville. The Democracy of Shelby county will meet at Shelbyville on the second Monday of Jane (the 13.h), to send delegates to the Democratic Convention at Louisville, June 15, 1804. Let every true Democra; attend.

my22 dtd THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE DAY!-GO to Knapp's Garden next Monday and you will see the ascension of Benaretz's balloon and the grand photographic telegraph, brought from the moon by the latest traveller.

You need not trouble yourselves to carry provisions for the day; Mr. Schoepfer will refresh you with foaming beer, sparkling catawba, and cooling lemonade; Mrs. Nicolas and Mrs. Beek, with all kinds of exquisite meats; Mesers. Botts and Moore with leecream so delicious that after tasting it you cannot resist the temptation to try it again. All this at the most reasonable prices.

The regular meeting of the Young Bachelors' Literary and Social Union will be held at the Rio Grande Hall, Sunday, 224, at 5 o'clock P. M. All members are requested to be present, as business of Importance will be By order of the President.

W. Wolff, Secretary. CLAIRVOYANCE — Madame Cora James, the nly reliable independent clairvoyant and obysician, can be consulted on all matters of ite and health, and the past, the present and omling events. Midame James warrants to are diseases of every nature. Her mode of enre diseases of every nature. Her mode of examination is with the clairvoyant eye, or second aight. Rooms, 135 Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut, east side. Hours from 7 a. M. to 5 P M. my22 d5

The Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court will sell to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Courthonse door, one-fourth of the Beargrass Porkhouse, fermerly belong-ing to Hull, Hunt & Co. Also, a bonse and lot 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, on the north-east side of Third, 320 feet north of Breckinridge street C. P. Barnes has removed to the new

bank building of the Hamilton Bro's., corner Sixth and Main, where he has now open a very large stock of his extra gold pens, and the most complete assortment of American watches in the city. He intends hereafter to confine his trade to these two articles, and his superior facilities enable him to offer very favorable terms. Call and see his stock. my 23 d3. WHILESALE MILLINERY GOODS. -Otis & Co. have just received a beautiful variety of bead-ed feathers, fine white flowers, straw orna-ments, and a new assortment of ladies' and childrens' trimmed hat, crein and buff rib-

bons, laces, jelned b'ondes, and several other scarcities. They have just come in and are SILVER PLATED WARE-A splendid lot. consiating of casters, tea se's, ice pitchers, walters, ferks, spoons, butter dishes, goblets, mngs and molasses pitchers, ins' received at

Gay's Chiun Palace, Fourth and Green. Coal oil chandellers, brackets, hall harps and a good a sortment of lamps, to-gether with finest article of coal oil, at Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 213 east side

Fourth street, near Main. PARIAN MARBLE BREAST PINS-A fine lot of parian marble breast pins, just arrived at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green.

13 A complete assortment of fine toilet sets; also a fine lot of fine French china tollet seta, at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green, Housekeepers, you will find a large assortment of everything you need at Regers' House Furnishing Emporium, 213 east side Fourth street, near Main.

PEAFOWL FLY BRUSHES—A fine lot just re-ceived at Gay's China Palace, Fourtn and Green.

STEAMBOATS.

For Paducah, Cairo and Memphis.

For Paducah, Cairo and Memphis. DARLING BATCHRIER, master.

Will leave as above this day, the 23d inst, at 10 a, M. For freight or passage my23

MOORHEAD & Co., Agents.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO. ARGE CASH PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CARPET BAGS AND SATCHELS, AND BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND BROGANS, AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, AT 10 O'CL'K100 WELL-ASSORTED LOTS OF
Woolen, Linen and Cotton Dry Goods, At 11 o'clock, 350 lots Fresh Stock Ready-Made Summer and Woolen Clothing: with a spiendid line of

Extra Fancy and Black Carpet Bags.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK—
500 CASES AND CARTOONS Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes and Bidmorats:
Ladles' and Misses' fine Kid and Lasting Wear;
Children's Shoes, in great variety;
Alt fresh and desirable goods for retailing.
Terms cush,
my22 S. (i, HENRY & CO.
my22 Auctioneet

DRY GOODS.

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH. 304 Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson,

HAVE BEEN ADDING LARGELY TO THEIR slock, and are now ready to exhibit one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Spring and Suzmer Goods in the city, congisting in part of—

Elegant Rept Silks; Neat Figured Foulard Silks: Checked Silks; Plain Colored Silks; Plain Black Silks; Mouralag Silks, &c.: English Mohair; Alpacas and Real Mohairs; Black Silk Grenadines: Embroidered Grenadines; Organdies, Jaconets and Lawns; Beautiful Chintzes and Brillian French Bareges; Mozamblques and Poplins, SILK CIRCULARS and SACKS; Lace Points, Veils and Mits; White Goods and Hosiery; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Linens and Cottonades, for boys' wear; Heavy Linens and Cottonades, for Hoop Skirts and Bal

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH.

304 Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson, ap3 dwe, FrabuanTu. Thabadm To the Holiers of the Notes of the Southern Bank of Kentucky and Branches. CIN BRIK OI ACHINCAL AND BY THIS BANK HAVE

A LL THE FRANCHES OF THIS BANK HAVE
been chosed, at d althe affairs of the Bank are now
being promptly wound up by authority of special act of
the Lewislature of Kentucky you are therefore hereby
notlined to present the notes of this bank and branches
for redemption in U. S. legal tender notes, at the Chisen's Bank Louisville, or at the banking house of N.
Long & Co., Russellville, without further notice.

my7 nl&dfr,Sa&Sudw*

G. W. NORTON, Pres.

For Sale, will improved, on Twenty sixth street, three squares north of Vain. Apply as the Drug tore, corner of Seventh and Market. BEN. P. ALFORD,

THE RAID AROUND RICHMOND. respondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

HEADQUARTERS GORDON'S BRIGADE, Висок Сникси, Мау 13, 1864 I will attempt a brief detail of the recent raid that emerged from Grant's lines on the Rapidar. Being one of the purening party our means of observation will not insure a our means of conservation with not insure a general detail of the pursuit; as writing from the spur of the moment, we shall confine our-selves more particularly to the minutia of the operations of our own brigade.

While our cavairy were openaying the respective positions on General Lee's advance lines, where we had for several days here engaged. gaged actively with the enemy's advance mostly infantry, his cavily seemed active re-served, and whenever it made its appearance was promptly whipped and driven back upon his infantry supports, which in most in-stances, we engaged with spirit and success, lighting them with our carbines in regular lu-fantry style, which state of foots and the will

naturing them with our carbines in regular in-faniry style, which state of facts and the wild woosed nature of the country had almost re-solved our arm of service isto infantry. Gen-eral Lee, following his encesses, was closely pressing Grant down in the direction of Fred-erickshurg, giving the cavalry their share in the immediate work. In the meantime it seems that a vastly or-

ganiz d force of the enemy's cavalry and ar-tillery had concentrated and moved round far thiery had concentrated and moved round far to the left, and made their appearance on Monday, the 9 h inst., sweeping far around, and tapping our most extended cavalry pickets on the right, on the telegraph road leading from Fredericksburg to Hichmond. Wickham's cavairy brigade—the nearest at hand—took up the pursuit about two bears benind the rear of their column, which was tilling along at a most sweeping page, and, from the best information, would entit te them to a more respectable term than mere railers. From the most forward, able term than mere raiders. From the most reliable sources their force could safely he set down at between 15,000 and 20,000, and thirtyfive pieces of artillery. At least from one fact this deduction may be drawn—it took them four and a halfbonrs, marching by fours, eeping trot, to pass a given point. Loat a sweeping trot, to pass a given point. Lc-max's brigade also immediately joined in pur-suit, followed a few hours after by Gordon's. Wickham and Lomax overtook their rear at Jarrold's Mills. They were plundering and destroying thoroughly that gentleman's prop-erty, breaking up his household furnium, carrying off his bacon and emptying his grain and flour into the river. A short ekirm share cuenced, the enemy terreating pre-cipitately, leaving the telegraph road, turning to the right, and taking the Beaver Dam road. to the right, and taking the Beaver Dam road. They were closely lollowed and overtaken late in the evening on Mr. Winne's farm, where they were so closely pressed that they gave battle. A few gallent charges soon sent them adrift down the road, leaving several killed and wounded and several prisoners in our hands. They made another stand about two miles further or, at Mitchell's shop, and were again routed and pursued closely to Swann's farm, where their rear was strong? re-enforced and where a hot fight was joined. The brave Virginians delved into their heavy columns with such vigor and spirit that that field was soon cleared, leaving many dead and wounded. Our loss was comparatively small these ergagements, mostly in wounded. Here night crosed on the parties, Fitz Lee still following and harassing their rear till the enemy reached North Anna river, when, about

two narrow cow fords were discovered-one two narrow cow fords were discovered—ne below and the other above the bridge. A party from Gordon's brigade were dismonuted and engaged the enemy in front across the river, while Wickham and Lomax led cround below and Gordon above. As Gordon reached the point above the enemy's pickets were seen gaz-ding the ford. Woodland ektried the banks. Colonel Evant, of the Flith North Carolina cav-alry, was ordered forward to charge and take it at all hazards. Sabers were drawn. Captain it at all hazards. Sabers were drawn. Captain Galloway, with his company, led in front. The Colonel gave the word, "Forward, my brave boys," which was responded to with a deafening yell, and onward they dashed to the ford, which was almost impossable. Horses and riders weat down in the stream, yet up ford, which wes almost impossable. Horses and riders went down in the stream, yet up they grappled, and soon reached the back, which was reacily cleared of the party holding it, and which gave the regiment an exciting chase for several miles. Many of the enemy's horses fell dead in the read, white our horses got near enough occasional y to lay a blue coat in the dust and take a veral of the hind-most in. Wickbarr, by taking a rear rough.

where Bower Dam stood nothing remained but charred and hurning ruins of buildings and two trains of cars, with their contents,

sides of the road. Hard by the fence, just in good roasting distance, lay a wounded raider, unable to move himser; the flames from the burnleg fence were tast approaching him, and the wind from the contrary direction seemed hurrying them up to the poor wretch, who was wincing and cringing at the horrible catastrophe awaiting him from his comrades own devilish hands. But the benevolent principle, "if the cremy thirst give him drink," relieved him from his awfully pendice settlements that Carloss at this point was only

column going is the direction of Hanover June cut, leaving poor, helpless women and chiltien and the other taking the Negrofeot road.

General Staart and Fitz Lee, with the brigades of Wicksam and Lomax, followed on the former route, and General Gordon, with his brigade, pursued the latter. General Gordon to be the acme of Yankee chivalry. And to be the acme of Yankee chivalry. bivouscked near Beach ford, on the Sonth Anna river, placing himself within a few miles of the Yankee camp. Early next morning he advanced, and by daylight attacked them on Mrs. Grenshaw's farm, and drove them steadily before him down upon the mountain road. Here the enemy had massed a heavy body of reshforcements and taken a strong position around Mr. Goodalt's. The dismousted men of the enemy were posted strongly behind the houses and woods; a heavy body of eavalry was drawn up in an open cornfield to the right of the read, while another body was placed immediately down in the road and on the edge of the field. Our dismounted men were thrown out on each side of the road. While the cavelry was advanced the dismousted men, under a most galling fire, broke with a fearful yell, and, simultaneously, the mounted men responded—the life. Our thing the Calonal gallant be central railroad, had hoasted of getting to the feared with the Central railroad, had hoasted of getting to the follower. followed on till a late hour in the pignt, and the enemy which had visited Beaver Dam, on taneously, the monated men responded—the Fifth North Carolina—the Colonel gallantly leading at the head. The squadron of Capt. Galloway dashed at the body on the left in the cornfield, and Capt. Harris dashed upon the body down in the road. The fiarce ones to both these advance squadrons, seconded by a detachment of the First and 2 cound regiments, broke the Yatkee columns simultaneously. The scene beggers description. The entire broke the Yarker columns simultaneously. The scene beggars description. The entire field was wrapped in smoke and dust—the steady charge of the dismonnted men drove everything from the finks. Yelling like demons, they kept pace almost with the horse—helter skelter the flying Yarker horse crowd and jam down the road. The troopers good them behind, and while the carbineers empty many a saddle from the flanks, the falling dust talks the thore are making fact that in the dis-

kee bunting.
stance is also worthy of publicity.

Another instance is also worthy of publicity. Private Brown, of Company II, Fifth North Carolina cavalry, a mere stripling, dathes into the heavy ranks of the First Malne regiment, and encounters an athletic Yankee captain, who, with a stunning blow with his broad saber, knocks the lad from his horse; at the same instant the Yankee captain's horse was shot from under him. Just as this brave lad was rising from the ground his eye caught the situation of his antegonist, and raising the butt of his gun, commenced clubbing the butt of his gun, commenced clubbing the Yankee, who lustily cried out for quarter. The hrave boy had the satisfaction of seeing him subsequently shipped to the Libby.

At this point the Yankees had settled down to have a good time for a while at least form.

ber of dead and wounded Yankees.

A remarkable instance of immediate retri oution came under our observation on this cart of the field. Just at the head of a dead part of the field. Just at the head of a dead Yankee, who had fallen near the road side, lay

little North Carolina lad currly replied, "Ab, boys! he took his sweetened."

The Yankee loss was quite severe—nearly all killed outright; about fifty prisoners were taken. Our loss was principally in wounded. The whole column was again formed, pursued on and came up with the Yankees near the religions. the railroad. A charge was ordered. Col Andrews, of the Second North Carolina, gal-lantly led his regiment forward, closely fol-

lowed by the other two regiments of the brigade. The first position of the Yankees was carried, but on reaching their second position it was discovered that the enemy had eff ctually barricaded the road and had his artille so posted as to rake it with a most galling fire.
The charging column here retired in good or der, losing several men and horses by the Yankee grape and canister thrown among them. Dismonnted men were now thrown torward, and we sneceeded in ousting the end my from his strong position, driving him steadily down the road till dark and forcing him to take position behind the railroad. Here our wearied columns were halted, the tired trooper was relieved from his saddle and re

osed till morning.
In the meantime Generals Staart and Fitz Lee came no with the enemy at Yellow Tavern, hut, being terribly outnumbered, they managed to maintain their ground and in their heavy loss up in the enemy. Here, in one of those desperate charges, at the head of a charging column, the gallant and chlushous Stuart feil, mortally wounded—an irreparable loss to our cause. His many gallant and darlog deeds and glorious exploits will challenge the admiration of the world. He was best known and loved by his troopers. His frank and agreeable face always cheered them in the came, the march and the bivouack. His bright, flashing eye and clear, ringing voice, espired and nerved them in the hour of bat-

A noble soul to liberty horn—A noble soul for liberty died!

In this engagement our loss was pretty se Colonel H. Clay Pate and Lientenant el Robert Randolph were also killedooth of them brave and accomplished officers. Colonel Henry Clay Pate was a native of Western Virginia. He gained some distinc-tion for gallantry as a partizan leader in Kansas during the troubles which attended the formation of a government tor that territory and on the breaking out of the present war. enemy reached North Anna river, when, about daylight, a sharp tight was kept up, these two brigades holding their own against vastly apperior numbers, and steedily driving the enemy before them across the river, where the enemy protected their vosition at the bridge, with numerous autiliery; horgenough to burn it. This, thee, give them a good start on us. In the mean time Gordon's brigade came up, making three brigades, all told, not more than four thousand men, siready wearied and worn down by continual watchings and fighting five daye—to much of the present war, raised a battalion of cavalry in this city, which was soon after merged into the Fifth Virginia cavalry, when he was promoted to the rank of Licutenant Colonel. He served through the principal buttles in Virginia, and, after the promotion of Colonel Rosser to the rank of Brigadier, he was advanced to the command of the present war, and on the bresking out of the present war, asied a battalion of cavalry in this city, which was soon after merged into the Fifth Virginia cavalry, when he was promoted to the rank of Licutenant Colonel. He served through the principal buttles in Virginia, and, after the promotion of Colonel Rosser to the rank of Education of cavalry in this city, which was soon after merged into the Fifth Virginia cavalry, when he was promoted to the rank of Licutenant Colonel. He served through the principal buttles in Virginia, and, after the promotion of Colonel Rosser to the rank of Education of Colonel Rosser to the rank of Educ

san's men, sirrady wearied and worn down by continual watchings and fighting five days—to be thrown sgainst the di-proportionate hosts aiready mentioned. Yet these brave propers, with their nobie but now fallen leader at their head—entirely Virginians and North Carolinians—felt the importance of each man acting well his part. The road to their devoted capital was open. Many a little child had gone to bed supperless, and would rise crying to a helpless mother for bread, whose cries and earnest entreaties had failed to influence the helish outcast Vandals to leave her one dust of fluer or meal. Burning fences, mills, and houses lit up their hellish course. A stream lay between them, the bridge across which was burned. This difficulty was to be boys raised the yell, and were going in, when overreached. Across the river, in the front, boys raised the yell, and were going in, when the necessary support failed. The command was then forced to dismount and advance as skirmishers, which was done immediately, steadily driving the enemy's skirmishers, when the recreant infantry were sgain ordered forward by Gen. Gordon; but the only execution that they did was by firing into our dismounted men, who were far in advance, killier two and wounding several. They then killing two and wounding several. They then fell back upon the road. This bad conduct was retrieved by some true men, four of whom we now personally, and we would have fared

Another instance is worthy of special notice. The names of the parties we are unable to give. We hope the courtry may yet have their names, in contradicting to those who did behave badly. When the first volley was poured into the rapks of our advancing party, the dismounted cavalry were left to bear the pour the first volley was poured in the cavalry were left to bear the pour the first volley was the dismounted cavalry were left to bear the pour the pour the parties are not decorated by the property of the property was the second bear the pour the parties are not decorated. coat in the dust and take s-veral of the lindmost in Wickbam, by taking a near route,
reached Beaver Dam in advance of Gordon
and just in time to pitch into this I ving column, which "tared but middling." He killed
and captured a large holy of them.

Where Beaver Dam stood nothing ruins of buildings
and two trains of cars, with their contents, injusty menaged. brunt. An old gentleman, who, it seemed, had

but charred and number of care, with their contents, that were not concurred, scattered profusely over the ground. The tarmers' fencing far and wide lighted up the midday sky with a lurid glare.

"Our evil deeds come home to us," struck us as most beautifully illustrated by the following incident: Along the road where our vengeful troopers had cleaved down the thievelow villains, the fencing had been fired by the following incident: Along the road where our vengeful troopers had cleaved down the thievelow villains, the fencing had been fired by the far villains, the fencing had been fired by the far villains, the fencing had been fired by the far villains, the fencing had been fired by the far villains, the fencing had been fired by the far villains, the fencing had been fired by the far villains, the fencing had been fired by the far villains, the fencing had been fired by the far villains, the fencing had been fired by the fall the far villains. and may Heaven soon see fit to heal his wound and restore him to his devoted men, and may the fire and enthusiasm with which he inspir charged on after them through the livid flames that were almst lapping each other from both sides of the road. Hard by the fence, just in ed as in the hour of battle lose none of its in-

fluence till he is on his war horse again.

After resting our weary frames, it was discovered that the continued thamping we had the Chickahomicy swamp and make his es-

This undoubtedly has been by far one of the most thoroughly equipped and most powerfully supplied of Yankee commands that ever relieved him from his awfully pending self-wrought fate. Our loss at this point was only a few wounded.

Here the enemy had divided his forces, one

with the din of fire hells that whenever they soned they invariably produce an undue excitement, and on such occasions especially produce unnecessary and painful agitation among those whose peace should be most particularly consuited. It was known in the city on Thesday night that the raiding party of the enemy which had visited Beaver Dam, on the Central railroad, had beasted of getting to

THE DEFENSE OF RICHMOND.

fleetness of his horse, saves himself with his the tide of victory and sock to gallop into the city and through it to their army at Bermuda Hundred. Barricaded streets will check their pregress, even should they force any post of the cuter deferses. The precaution now suggested may never be required, but the terrible disaster it may prevent surely should commend it to the attention of the Engineer Department of the city defenses. It becomes epartment of the city defenses. It become the authorities to adopt every means in their power. The defense of Richmond must, in necessary, equal that of Derry or Saragossa.

> Exciting Scene in the Rebel Congress North Carolina Members' Views of Peace.

At this point the Yankees had settled down to have a good time, for a while at least, from the number of chickers, geese, eggs, &2, they had collected into camp—30m3 with their heads just wrung off, some half picked, while eggs, boiled and unshelled, lay in profusion around. The ladies' pantries had contributed no little to the occasior, as pickle jars and preserve cars isy scattered about around their camp fires. Amid these spoils also lay a number of dead and wounded Yankees. clamor gotten up by certain clasppointed parties who had vented their spiecn by grossly misrepresenting those who had received the misrepresenting those who had received support and constenance of the people. Yankee, who had fallen near the road side, and a large fine preserve car, with its rich contents scattered around the unhappy wretch's head. The peculiar case and circumstance of his death was some subject of remark, when a list of the Southern Confederacy. Said the was in favor of the appointment of Compalisation of the southern Confederacy. Said the was in favor of the appointment of Compalisation of the southern Confederacy. States whenever they were willing to treat with us, as had been done in the Revolutionary war, in the war of 1812, and during the Mexican war. He said the people of his district were as loyal and devoted to the Southern cause as those of any other in the Confederacy. He said they had sent to the army more men in proportion to their population than any district in the Sou h; that they had proved their devotion to the cause upon almost every battlefi.ld-had nobly falien with "their fe to the enemy and their face to the sky." He sald he was prepared to prove that there had been fewer desertions from the troops of North Carolina than from these of any other State in the South.

He said the views he entertained upon pasce were the same that had been expressed by the Vice-President of the Confederacy and many other distinguished men in the South. He said that it was true that there was much

> ension of the writ of habeas corpus, and not the publication of Mr. Stephens' speech t had much increased. He had intended him self to introduce a bill to repeal the late act He had heard that the act had been passed fo the purpose of suppressing public sentimen in North Carolina. If so, its object had been and would be deleated. While the people of North Carolina were willing to make any and every sacrifice for the honorable prosecution of the war, they would not quietly enbuit to the destruction of their rights and liberies. Mr. J. T. Leach also rose to a personal explanation. The article in the Examine, he bad no doubt, alinded to him. If e said he indosed every word that had been said by his colleague. He said he was a peace man-tor col'eague. an honorsh's peace—peace that will do justice to those that commenced the war, and those who have sacrificed their all upon the altar of their country. He said he was a Southern man, and would stand by the causs of the "snnay South," and was willing to make any proper saccifice for its success. But, he said, is it any discredit to a man to be in favor of peace? How are you to put an end to the war without negotiation, and how were you to negotiate without being in favor of peace? Commissioners had been appointed in all wars we ever had to bring about the cessation of ostilities and put a stop to the shedding of blood. He said we must lay aside all this spirit of villification and prejudice which seemed to filled the minds of so many persons upon this subject. The people of North Carolina had been abused and villifled more than those of all the States of the South, and why was it? Was it because she had furnished ousand nobie and true men, who had sacri-

prosition to the late act passed for the sus

ced their all for the cause? He said that it was true there was disloyalty there—a disloyalty that he was proud of—a disloyalty that he opposed to bad have and worse administration. He said that the recent act suspending the writ of habeas corpu had created disloyalty there.

Mr. Staples desired to ask the gentieman a

question. Are you for peace on any other terms than that of the independence of the Mr. Leach.—I am for peace on the basis of the independence of the South, if it can be obtained; but if not, then I am for peace on the best terms we can get, short of subjugation. Is the gentlemen satisfied? Mr. Staples .- "I am not." And was about to proceed to address the liouse, when Mr. Atkins, of Tennossee, objected, a manimous

prevented. Singular Death BY LIGHTNING - The death of George W. Spitler, of Rensalaer, Indians, by lightning, recently, was one of the most peculiar instances of the kind on record. The hose is situated about one mile from the town, on a considerable sand ridge, in a grove of tall timber, and is two and a half stories town, on a considerable sand ridge, in a grove of tall timber, and is two and a half sories high, protected by a ligh ning-rod, the first three sections of which are octagonal copper, the balance is rod iron. The most reasona ble theory is that the copper received a great er charge than the iron could carry off. The consequence was, that a portion of the electricity was diverted from the copper to the house, entering the room some little distance from the rod. It passed down through the roof into the house, meandering its way through some four or five rooms, severely sheeking several persons who were asleep in them as it passed. It entered the room of the diseased, which is on the first floor, where he was in bed with his wife. It passed up the foot post of the hed, through his body, and down the head post, instantly killing the deceased, and shivering that as it passed; then through the floor to the ground. His wife, who was awake at the time, was unconscious that her husband was struck, and felt the shock in her foot, in which she was afflicted with the united in the standard was struck, and felt the shock in her foot, in which she was afflicted with the united in the content of the passed was a struck as the transparence of the passed was struck and felt the shock in her foot, in which she was afflicted with the when a wake but a more content of the passed was struck as the transparence of the passed was the transparence of the passed in her foot, in which she was sfill cied with rheumatism. He had been awake but a moment before, and changed his position in bed. Suc had heen up but a moment before and closed the door. The deceased had changed his position to the back part of the hel, to enable her to get in without inconvenience. enable her to get in without inconvenience. He lay quictly. Death had done its work so suddenly as not to disturb a muscle. The hedroom was lighted for a moment by the lissh, and as above stated, his wife felt a slight shock in her lime foot. Little dreaming that her husband was a corpse by her side, she qui-city remarked, "That hart my foot." There etty remarked, "Thit hart my foot." There was no reply; when placing her hand upon him, the drand trint hished upon her mind. An exemination of the hody showed no marks exerpt a slight discoloration of the skin in a straight line from the foot to the head. There was no distortion of the features—all was as placed as though he was asleep. The deceased was among the first settlers of Jisper county, and for tour years filled the cfilles of Clerk, Anditor and Receiver of the county, and has been identified as circetor in several of the been identified as circetor la several of the public works of the State.

DEATH TO A MEMBER OF THE REBEL PRESI DENT'S FAMILY.—The President and his family have just met with a great affliction in the sudden and violent death of Joseph E. Davis, second son of the President, about four years old. He fell from the east perties on Saturday af-ternoon, between three and four o'clock, a distance fully fifteen feet, fracturing his hip and lighting his head. Mr Davis and his wife were absent from the mansion at the time of the accident, and some minutes must have elapsed before the facts of the accident and the discovery of the condition of the child were made by a servant. The sufferer was taken into the nursery, and a messenger dispatched in haste for the President and his lady. Drs. Peticolas, Conway and Garnett, the family physicians, successively came in and applied their skill without avail. The child was insensible when picked up, and never recovered conscionsness, dying in about three-quarters of an honr after being taken up by the servant and carried into the house. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, from St. Paul's church, the Rev.

An officer and forty-five enlisted men, Confederate soldiers, arrived in Nashville on Wednesday, from Resaca, Dalton and Tilton. Georgia, where they were captured by the

Federal forces. The Nashville Press says: They report that the fight in the vicinity of Resaca was one of the most desperate and obstinately contested battles of the war. Our informant, who said he was in the battle of Chickennauga, says that this was a severer hattle thau that. He says the rebels, 70 000 strong, had chosen their position moon a bill The scene beggars description. The entire field was wrapped in smoke and dust—the steady charge of the dismonsted men drove everything from the flanks. Felding like the horse—there skelve the diving Y-swice horse crowd and Jam down the road. The troopers goad them behind, and while the carbineers empty many a saddle from the flanks, the falling dist tells that they are making fast thuse in the distance.

About four miles from the opening seme the pursuit is called off. The field and road side are dotted with bine coats, and the wood through which the carbineers passed has its spinkling toa.

Individual instances of dating are numerous; and we hope not to be invidious in m intiming an instance. In the charge, the Yackee colors at one time being aimmest in reach, Lleut. Lindsay, of the Fight North Carolina, dashes at them and grappies with the colorbearer saves them from his grasp; but, with a well a self-size the front his grasp; but, with a well piled stroke of the easher, he almost unshorses the bearer, who, bleeding, reeds, but gathers his equilibrium, and, by means of the

The following beantiful lines are from in estcemed contributor. We trust she may requently contribute to the Sunday Democra For the Louisville Snnday Democrat.1

AUNT MARY. Now that her weary days are pasl, Of her, so long and strangely tried.

We say not, sadly, "She has dled," But, thankfully, "She rests at last." On her a monrnful doom there feil,

Journal of Commerce. While yet her life was young and gay, That nevermore her feet might stray O'er city street or rustic dell.

Each year, within her garden wall, She saw the roses hud and bloom; And from the windows of her room She watched the snows of winter fall.

Aud, as the slow months onward rolled, Her eurling tresses feli away, Or withered to nntimely gray-Her blooming face grew worn and old.

Dear friends eame round her, day by day, With many a graceful offering-With buds and blossoms of the spring, Or books to while the hours away

And ever gentle, kind, and fond,

She welcomed them with smile and word-And eagerly and gladly heard Their tidings of the world beyond. The children gathered at her knee-She bore herself a childlike heart-In all their little griefs took part,

And joined them in their mirthful glee. Until there came a time when care-With days of anguish, sharply strong, And nights of suffering, weary-long-Grew heavier than her soul could hear

Nor shall we mourn, with vision dim, That He, whose ever-loving care Still keeps His children, heard her prayer, And peacefully she rests with Him. May 19, 1864

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.] THE FREE COMPANION. A free companion through the land, With leveled lance I bear;

And on my shield is a burning brand, Clenched in the clasp of a red right hand, For I neither stay nor share. Under the helmet, searce and gray, Drop down my ragged locks; And the long monstache is white as whey,

That once was brown as the copper clay, Or the skin of the tawny fox. I have no gibling, jesting clown To luli my dullard brain; But I ride all alone by thorp and town,

And the children run at my grim old frown. Till I laugh and eurse again. The old wives huddle, hy tens and twelves, By the Yule log snugly screened, With a rude cross hanging on the mantle shelve They name my name and bless themselves,

As If I were the flend. I pass to the foot of the swinging sign, And I stop at the tavern stoops; quaff great gulps of the heady wine. Grown rich ripe on the Cyprian vine, And rusty within the hoops.

And when the red wine monnts up higher In the clouds of my duil, old brain, seem to remember a former fire, Before Gray Rediger left his sire, In gay King Richard's train.

The fair, sweet face of a foolish girl-A 'grooch of a hand of snow-A dream of a love-clipped silken enrl-A dream from the flagon's cursed whirl That I was not always so.

But I curse and quaff of the stont old wine, Tili my dull, long-seasoned brain . Spins round and round with a light divine, And the rude churls shudder at oaths of mine, Till I laugh and curse again.

[For the Lonisville Sunday Democrat.] L'ENVOI.

Once I heard the friendly greeting Of a dear familiar to But there came a last, sad meeting, And I now am left alone.

April's leaden sky above me,

Typifies my joyless state: For there's no one now to love me, And my heart is desolate In my breast a ceaseless sorrow, And a grief I would forget,

Warns me that the comirg morrow Will but add to my regret. Nelther time, nor place, nor season, Brings to me a healing balm;

Though the stern behest of reason Makes my outward mien seem calm Backward still my glance is turning To the pleasant days of yore; And my spirit's ever yearning

For a face I see no more; For a fair, angelic being Of a beanty so divine, That such leveliness once sceing, One must worship at its shrine.

CLEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES CHANCERY .- In the ondon Times, of April 21, under the report of cases in the Court of Chancery, is the foilowing:

The President of the United States vs. Dronnmond.—This case came before the Rolls of Court yesterday. The manner in which so large a pisintiff comes before the court is as follows: A person named Smithson, by his will, dated in 1829, left the bulk of his personal property to his nephew, a Mr. II. J. Dickenson, for life; then to Dickenson's legitimate and illegitimate children, if he left any; and if he did not, then over, "for the purpose ol establishing an institution at Washington, in America, to be called the Smithsonian Institution, for the advancement of learning

Included in the property so left by Smith-son were some French consols, or rentes, which he held as executor and devisee of Dickenson's father, who, though a natural born British subject, lived toward the close of his life nearly always in France A. J. Dick-enson died at Pisa, in 1839, without leaving issue, either legitimate or illegitimate, as far as known, Upon his death, without issne, Smithson's gift passed over to the United Smithson's gift passed over to the United States, and the trustees of his will duly handed the gift over. Having done so, however, they were met by a claim from our Inland Revenue Office for legacy duty in respect of the French rentes left under the will of the father of Dickenson, of whom Smithson was executor; and the question involved was as to whether there was such a domicil in this country of Dickenson's father as to justify the claim set up for the legacy duty. The court held there was not, and that the trustees of Mr. Smithson's will were justified in recognizing the gift over as they did, and refusing the payment of legacy duty made upon them in respect of the French rentes, included under the wills of the elder Dickenson and Mr. Smithson.

Curious Story of a Legacy. [From the Dublin University Magazine.]

In the year 1795, the tollowing strange circumstance occurred in connection with a will:
Two gentlemen, who had heen left executors
to a friend, on examining the property, found
a scrap of paps, on which was written:
"Several hundred pounds in Till." This they took in the literal sense, searched his offi and all the apartments carefully, but all in vain. They sold his collection of books to a bookseller near the Mews, and paid the lega-cies in proportion to the sum realized. The singularity of the circumstances occasioned them frequently to converse about it; and at them frequently to converse about it; and at last it lashed across one of them that among the books sold, more than seven weeks before, there had been a folio edition of Tillotson's Sermons. The probability of this being what was alluded to by the word Till on the plece of paper, made him immediately call on the bookseller who had bought the books, and ask if he had still the edition of Tillotson and ask if he had still the edition of Tillotson which had been included in the purchase. On his reply in the affirmative, the gentleman immediately re-hought and carried them home. On carefully examining the leaves, he found hank notes singly disposed in various pisces to the amount of seven hundred pounds. But what is perhaps no less remarkable the hockseller informed him that a gent able, the bookseller informed him that a gen-tleman at Cambridge, to whom he had sent one of his catalogues, finding he had this edition on sale, had written and desired it might be sent to him, which was accordingly done, and the parcel forwarded by carrier. The books not pleasing the geutleman, they were returned, and had remained on a shelf in the shop up to the period of this singular dis-

Thurlow Weed lost a large pile last week by selling short on Harlem. One report says it was \$700,000.

The order suspending the World and Journal of Commerce has been revoked and their offices are now open. The papers will publish as usual on Monday. port says it was \$700,000.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SATURDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES. Congressional Proceedings.

The Seizure of the N. Y. World and

mer, with which they not only hope to keep open Lee's communication, but to crush

Cox Introduces a Resolution Dcnouncing It.

Interesting Foreign Intelligence. Progress of the Danish War. An Armistice agreed to by the Danes and Allies.

Movements of the Emperor Maximilian.

Late News from Army of Potomac. Rebel Attack Handsomely Repulsed. Gallant Conduct of Tyler's Troops. Losses of the Fifth Army Corps

Stragglers from Grant's Army Num-

ber 12,000.

XXXVIIIth Congress-First Session. WASHINGTON, May 20.

HOUSE. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, rose and asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the forcible seizure by the Federal military authorities at New York of the offices of the New York World and the Jonrnal of Commerce, and the suspension of their press, for the innocent publication of a forged State paper, is an act unwarranted by the circumstances connected with said publication, an arbitrary outrage upon the consti-tutional rights of citizens, and deserves the reprobation of every friend of public liberty and private rights.

Messra. Washburne and Farnesworth ob ceted to the introduction of the resolution.

The llouse then adjourned till Monday. PORT AU BASQUE, N. F., May 20. General Butler Actively Engaged.

The following is additional by the steamer Liberal journals are jubilant over Gladstane's position, and regard this defeat as the comnencement of reform.

The Morning Post has a special telegram from Hellgisland, dated 10th, which says that in a naval engagement there were 170 killed and wounded on the German side, while the Danes had 53 weunded and only one killed. The Times' correspondent at the Danish headquarters says that the whole disposable headquarters says that the whole disposable toree of the Danish combatants is only 24,000, while the Austrians and Prussians in Denmark nnmber 80,000.

The atlies compelled 2,000 inhabitants to assist in demolshing the fortifications at Frederick. The Emperor and Empress of Mexico had reached Madica on the 24th of April, and sailed again the same day for Vera Cruz. The following is a duplicate of the comme

clal news sent out by the Glasgow, which sailed from Liverpool on the litt:

The cotton market has been excited, and prices are 1/2 to 1d higher, closing quiet and less firm. Breadstuffs are dull and teud downward. Flour heavy and nominal. Wheat dull and 2@4d lower, owing to the armistice; red Western 8@83.5d. Corn heavy and 6d lower; mixed 28@33 6d. Provisions queit and steady. Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet and firm. Bacon dull and unchanged. Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar firmer and 63@1s higner. Coffee steady. Oil—Petroleum steady at 203 4d per gallon for refined.

London breadsuffs market less firm. Sugar

London breadstuffs market less firm. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea dull.
Awerican securities—Illino's Central shares 30@29 discount; Erie shares 54@56. The following is a brief summary of the news taken by the Glasgow, which left Liverpool on the lith:

An emission bed the company of the forces found a good deal of provisions in Rome, and seven fine iron works and machinery.

An armistice bad been agreed to between rk and the of after an engagement on the 9th, reached Cox-haven on the following day. Its loss is stated to have been 170 killed and wounded. Liverpool, May 13—Breadstuffs very duli and slightly declined. Provisions dull and easier. Consols 911/2681% for money.

NEW YORK, May 21. The Times has the foil wing speciale: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 20, 8 A. M.—My dispace of 10 P. M yesterday Informed you of an attack made last evening npon the right wing of our live, and the handsome manner in which the rebels were driven back. It was made by Ewell's whole corps. The enemy left the vicinity of Spottsylvania Convitouse at 1 M. W vestraday made a decour. Conrthouse at 1 P. M. yesterday, made a detour to the west, crossed the Po, and about 5 o'clock struck the Fredericksharg road near our right flank, breaking out within three-quarters of a mile of the headquarters of Gens. Meade and

Grant.
The only treops we had on the ground a the time were a couple of regiments of Tyler's division. They had no heavy artillery and were never before under fire. Tyler had brought up the remainder of his force and met the rebel attack, driving the enemy back into the woods. Here the rebels had formed a line of battle. 'Ryler telt rather apprehensive at the work before him, considering the rawness of his troops, but when once fairly under fire they showed the ulmost bravery, and their loss was quite heavy—more severe than reported by me in the dispatch last night, and will probably reach 1,600 killed and wounded. The rehels gave way in confusion, scattering

through the woods.

The honor of the repulse of the rebels rests exclusively with Tyler's heavy artillery division, though Birney's division of the Second corps and Crawford's, of the Fifth, afterwards sent support, and formed a line, enabling Tyler to withdraw, after driving the enemy several wills, and charging the valley of the brough the woods. New York. The confusion of the rebels appears to have been very great, a majority of Rhodes' division scattering in the woods, 350 of whom were picked up during the night and have just heeu brought into heac quarters.

The division of raw troops feel immensely tickled at their success. Although their loss had been heavy, they telt that their diminu-tion in numbers had been tuly made up by the increase in morale.

NEW YORK, May 21, The Heraid has the following:
Friday, May 20, 7 A. M.—The lesses in the fight last evening are estimated at 600 to 700, and are confined mainly to a few regiments The rebel loss is ntknown. In kitled and wounded it must be heavy in proportion to the number engaged. Their disabled lay quite

thick in some parts of the line. Squads of prisoners were coming in till midnight. This morning at daylight 200 more passed in front of my tent, and from 500 to 600 hate already been brought in.

There was no firing of consequence during the night and none at all this morning. The rebels withdrew from their position in our rear under cover of the night. Our old flank movement to the left was resumed again this morning and no battle is expected helore to-

morrow or next day. Lee is believed to be uneasy in his intrenched position around Spottsylvania and may be taking up a new one further southeast at the present m WASHINGTON, May 20. It is probable that Secretary Chase will soon issue a three-cent fractional note to supply the place of cents.

The Committee on Elections have decided on the Dacotah election case, that the contestant Tod is entitled to a seat as delegate from that Territory by a large majority.

that Territory by a large majority.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Jas. B. Manken as Collector for the Second District of Mis-[Special to the Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS, May 19-9 P. M. Communications are open as usual to-night and supplies srestiil pouring in for ns. Guinea Station was captured last evening by Talbott's cavalry, and is now in our possession. From this point the rebels have been bringing their supplies.

Later.—It is believed the enemy bring their

Virginia Central railsupplies across by the Virginia Central rail-road, distaut 20 miles. CINCINNATI, May 21.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived this morning. Sam Medaly was arrested on an indictment for an alleged conspiracy with parties arrested here some months ago to overthrow the Gov-

ernment.

The Commercial's Western Virginia correspondent says General Crook's command is slowly failing back, after accomplishing most thoroughly its objects.

He has destroyed a large amount of supplies. The damage done to the East Tennessee Railroad is beyond repair for fully three months. The rebel privateer "Florida" salied from Bermnda prior to the 15 h lustant, to cruise, and will probably keep in the track of American vessels between New York and Liverpool. months in Gen. Jenkins, who was wounded and csp-tured, has since died.

NEW YORK, May 21.

NEW YORK, May 21. RIVER MATTERS. The Herald's corr ondence from Bntier'

NEW YORK, May 21.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

CINCINNATI, May 21.

PITTSBURG, May 21.

Weather clear. Thermome

The Times' Headquarters special says the osses of the Fifth corps since the movement began are as follows: Killed, 1,240; wound-

ded, 11,570; missing, 1,120; total, 13,980. There are less missing than in other corps. The stragglers are estimated at about 12,000 in the

The steamer Massachusetts, which arrive

from Charleston on the evening of the 17th, reports no fighting at Charleston. The only attack made was by two monitors on Fort Sumter. The new Ironsides had not been in

River fallen 17 inches, with 38 feet 5 inches

vas totally destroyed by fire this evening; sup

River 9 feet ecant by pler mark, and falling.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

burg and Washington.

Lee Reported Confident of Victory.

Whereabouts of Privateer Florida,

From the Army of the Cumberland.

Rebel General Walker Captured.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV, MISS.

[CIRCULAR.]

Ionsmuch as an impression is affort that

he commanding General has prohibited the mails to and from this army, he takes this nethod of assuring all officers and men that

the contrary he encourages by all his influ

ence and authority to keep up the most un-reserved correspondence with their families and friends wherever they may be. Army corps and division commanders should perfect

the arrangements to receive and transmit mails; and all chaplains, staff officers and Cap-tains of companies should assist the soldiers

in communicating with their families. What the communiting General does discorrage is the maintenance of that class of men who will not take a musket and fight, but who

follow an army to pick up news for sale, speculating on a species of information which

is dangerous to our army and to our cause, and who are more used to boister up idie

and worthless officers than to notice the

hard-working and meritorious, whose modesty is generally equal to their conrage, and

Gen. Dix :

of Texas troops.

final victory.

the 25th of June.

who scorn to seek the cheap flattery of the

on the 14 h collecting torces to ansist Banks

dev, to be held as hostages for the 60 of our

About 25 were captured last evening. They give glowing accounts of the nebel commissional and say that Gen. Lee feels certain of

(Special to the N. Y. Post.)

Private advices from the Army of the Poto-

be reported to the House by the Ways and Means committee on Monday.

A proposition for the final adjournment of

Congress will soon be made fixing the day on

Another Brooklyn reporter named Matter son has been arrested in connection with the authorship of the bogus proclamation. He

was employed as an Amsbury reporter for various papers. He is charged with writing in manifold the copies of the proclamation which Howard had drawn. It is alleged that he re-

ceived a dust of the proclamation from Howard with the request to see that copies were delivered at the newspaper offices in this city.

The telegraph operators of the Independent

ine, who were sent to Fort Lafayette on Vedreeday, were this morning taken from

the fort to Gen. Dix's headquarters and exam

ined, when afildavits were made by them to the effect that they knew nothing of the forged

proclimation, and they were immediately set at liherty. The soldiers still remain at the office of the Independent Telegraph, and it

This morning about haif past 8 o'clock an

explosion took place at the Schagaduck Powder Mills, about fourteen miles from the city, completely demollishing a building containing about 5,000 pounds of powder, which was nearly ready to ship for the Government. The loss is not yet ascertained.

The 1,000 tuns of gas coal contributed to

the Sanitary Commission by George Elliott, of London—the freights upon which were paid by James McHenry, of the same place,—ar

hy James McHenry, of the same place,—ar rived this morning. Arrangements are being made to sell the same at public anction, on

One of the express trains bound north, on

the C. C. & R. railroad, was thrown from the track near Creatine this morning, and Mr. Dewitt, of this city, was killed. Several oth-ers were injured, but none seriously. They

were all brought here.

will be held till further orders.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

New York, May 24.

NEW YORK, May 22.

TROY, May 21.

NEW YORK, May 21.

CLEVELAND, May 21.

NEW YORK, May 21.

DANBURY, CONN., May 21,

nded men taken by them and conveyed to lilchmoud.

Rehel pulsoners continue to be brought in.

WASHINGTON, May 21-9:50 P. M.

W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding General.

F. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

KINGSTON, May 20.

posed to be the work of an incendiary.

whole army.

action lately.

the channel.

ter 80; barometer 29:45.

Weather clear and close.

army, dated May 18th, says I wo heavy columns of the enemy were discovered passing down the pike towards Petersburg with large trains.

Gen. Foster was sent out with a force to destroy the trains, but the enemy were met in such strong force the purpose was abandoned.

As we design giving the latest and most reliable river intelligence of matters connected with the steamboat interest of the West, we will regard it as a special favor for our friends to communicate by letter or otherwise any items of importance coming under their notice. The enemy is actively engaged in repairing the railroad, and have concentrated their coming under their notice.

Steamboat Printing.

Our steamboat patrons will please bear in mind that the Democrat Joh Office is one of the most mplete in the West. We are prepared to do all kinds of steamboat printing neatly and with dispatch. Orders of our river friends sent to the office or left with either of the steamboat agents in the city will be promptly attended to.

ARRIVED-General Lyttle, from Cincinnati; St .

Patrick, Memphis; S. P. Yonog, Madison; Wren, Ky. river; Star Grey Eagle, Henderson; Aurora, incinnati; Arizona, Nashville; Duke of Argyle, New Orleans; Havana; Geneva, St. Louis; Nashville. DEPARTED-General Lyttle, for Cincinnati; St. Patrick; S. P. Young, Madison; Wren, Ky. river;

Star Grey Eagle, Henderson; Anrora, Nashville Arizona: Dake of Argyle, Cincinnati: Havana Nashville; Geneva, Nashville; St. Louis, Nash-

PITTSBURG, May 20.
The boiler guard of the gnuboat Manaynuk The river at this point yesterday morning was rising, but about noon came to a stand, and in the vening was falling, with 14 feet water in the caal by the pier mark, and 12 feet in the pass on falls for descending boats, and fully 11 feet in the pass on the rocks. There was 9 feet in the midle chnte for ascending beats. From present apearances, we are of the opinion that the river will be falling quite fast to-day. The weather was eantifully clear and pleasant.

At Plutsburg at noon yesterday the river was News from the Army of the Potomac alling, with 9 feet water in the channel by the

ier mark, Wounded Being Sent to Frediricks-The river at Clucinnati at noon yesterday was till falling, with 38 feet 5 inches water in the channel hence to this place. The fall there during the previous 24 hours was 17 luches. Citizens of Fredericksburg Arrested

We learn that the Cumberland river is slowly alling, with 4% feet water on Harpeth Shoals. The Carrie, from this place, arrived at Nashville, Rebel Prisoners Constantly Arriving

Friday, and the Goody Friends left the same day or Cincinnati. The Gcn. Buell is the regular packet for Cincin-

nati and the east at noon to-day. The splendid steamer St. Patrick, having been ctained, will leave for Cairo, Memphis and all way places to-day at 10 o'clock, from the city wharf. The St. Patrick, on frequent trials, has roved herself to be one of the fastest boats on he lower Ohio, in addition to which she has nn-Interesting from General Banks. surpassed accommodations for passengers, her state-rooms being large and airy, while her tables are spread with every luxury of the season. Her mmander is Geo. O. Hart, who is well known for his courteons and gentlemanly bearing. Mr.

Frisbee, one of the most attentive clerks on the iver, has charge of the office. THE LAUNCH YESTERDAY .- The Saratoga, Capt. Frishee's new boat, was enecessfully launched om the shipyard of the famous builder, Dan. Richards, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This ooat, when finished, will be an excellent one, and as the hall was the handy work of Dan. Richards,

all know that she will prove fast. A dispatch received yesterday from the Caroline stated that she would arrive from Nashv lle last night, and that she would return to that port Monday evening.

rought up for this place 158 hhds of tobacco, 20 oble flour, 8I sacks of corn and 103 packages of andries.

The Star Grey Eagle, from Henderson yesterday,

FINANCE AND TRADE OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DPMOCRAT, SATURDAY EVENING, May 21st, 1864.

The money market remains unchanged. Gold stood day at 182 V in New York. For particulars of currency matters see specie and ank note list.

Markets Carefully Corrected Dally. FLOUR-The flour market is quiet but firm. We quote perfine at \$6 25@6 50; extra \$6 75@7; extra family 75@8, and fancy brands at \$8 50@9, and very little

nness among holders, with a confident expectation of an advance. WHEAT-Receipts are fair. We quote Mediterranean and Alabama red at \$1 40@1 45, as in quality, and white at 41 50@1 55, and firm,

oing beyond a retail or local demand. There is great

We have seenred two good bridges and sn Conn-Is active. Sales from store at \$1 15@1 20; in Cars are now arriving at Kingstou with sacks \$1.30. Buyers pay for shelled \$1.05@1.10. Sales tores, and two days time would be given to replenish and fit up.

A dispatch just received from Banks, dated Barley \$1.40@1.50, and Mait \$1.70@1.75. BRAN, &C.-We quote Bran at \$20@21; Shorts \$25@23; Alexandria, May 8 h, states that the dam will be completed to-morrow, 9.h, and the gun-brats relieved, and that he would then move immediately for the Mississippl. Gen. Canby was at the mouth of Red river Shinstoffs \$29@30, and Middlings at \$35@40 per tun.

BUTTER-Is scarce and firm at 10@33c, as in quality, for thio table. Fresh roll retails at 50@55c. CHEESE-We quote at 15%c fer prime W. R., 14@15%c Ohlo Hamburg: N. Y. Factory Dairy 15%@16c, and scarce. Very little new W. R. eccived, which com-

f necessary.

Dispatches from Butler dated 10 o'clock ast evening states that he had been fighting mands 14@14%c.

COAL—Pittsburg Coal is selling at 30c per bushel, Pomeall day, the enemy end avoring to close in his

roy at 28c, and Nut Coal at 25c, FLAX SEED—Sales at #2 55@2 60 per bushel. we have captured the rebel Gen. Walker, GROCERIES-The grocery market is firm but quiet. We quote New Orleans Sugar at 2022350 by the hhd; in bbls it commands from %c to 1c per n more. White Sugars firm. Soft Yellow is held at 23%324c, and Crushed, A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, says nothing of im-&c., 25c. There is less business in Coffee; we quote at 43@44c for Rio. N. O. Molasses \$1@1 05 and Syrup \$1 20

Army of the Potomac, says nothing of importance has occurred.

The wounded from the light on Thursday have been sent to Fredericksburg. During the day the losa was heavier than at first supposed; about 1100, over 100 of whom were sent to Washington.

A number of wounded who were branght has not heaviers and carred for a fragment. @1 30. loose, from wagon, brings \$30@32. Straw at \$18@20. Sales baled hay from store at \$32@34. LINSEED OIL-Sales at \$1 55, and firm

POTATORS—We quote fair Peach Blows and Flukes from store at \$3 25@3 50, and Neshannocks at \$2 50@2 75 into our hospitals and cared for, afterwards died.

The rebel loss is estimated at 125 in killed and wonnded, besides about 450 prisoners, who were sent to Washington last night.

Sixty citizens of Fredericksharg have been arrested and will be sent to Washington to-

WHISKY-Small sales at \$1 27. Louisville Tobacco Market.

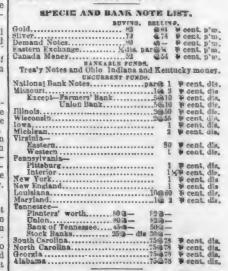
SATURDAY—Sales to day at the Tobacco Exchange 352 bbds, as follows: 5 of trash under \$4; 17 at \$4; 58 at \$5; 56 at \$6: 26 at \$7: IS at \$9: 13 at \$9: 20 at \$10: 14 at \$11: 11 at 016; 4 at 019; 17 at 020; 6 at 021; 8 at 022; 5 at 023; 5 at \$24: 4 at \$25; 1 at \$26; 3 at \$27; 3 at \$28; 1 at \$29, an

Heavy iugs, 6 hhds, at \$7 60, \$8 75, \$7 60, \$7 25, \$8 60, \$7 30. Light lenf, 15 hhds, at \$12 25, \$16 75, \$11 25, \$12, ac confirm the previous statements that Lec's army is smaller than estimated, having been greatly reduced by recent battles.

The appointment of Gen. Hunter to the command of the department of Western Virginia, gives much satisfaction.

It is now expected that the new tariff will be reported to the House by the Ways and 410 75, 416 50, 417 25, 416 75, 410, 417, 415 75, 416 25, 410 75, \$11, \$11 50. Light lugs, 12 hhds, at \$5, \$6 60, \$5 10, \$6 15,

\$5 60, \$5 75, \$4 90, \$5 10, \$4 25, \$5 55, \$6 25,



TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

Cotton about 2c befter at 93c for middling upland and 89@91c for lower middling.
Flour 5@10c better at \$7 70@7 80 for trade brands. Wheat-market closing firm without decided change. Oats lower and dull at 8909c. Rye dull, nominal and uachanged. Sugar firmer-Museavado 16@17c. Pertroleum quiet-crude 38c, refined in bond 59@60c, reaned free 62%c. Pork active and firmer at \$27 for meas.

\$25 50 for old, closing at the latter price. Lard 13%@ 14%c. Butter steady at 32@39c for Ohlo and State. Oheese unchanged.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent, with the bulk of buel. ness at 5@6 per cent for the call for loans. Sterling ex-change steady at 199@199% in currency for first class

American bills. Gold without change, opening at 182 and closing quiet at 182 Y @183. The total exports of specie to-day were \$53,343. Gov rnment stocks unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 31-P. M. Flour quiet and unchanged; hardly anything doing. Corn unchanged-ear \$1 15; shelled \$1 30. Oats 84c. elosed dull at \$1 20. Provisions quiet; 200 bbls city mess pork sold at \$28, and 100,000 ibs clear bacon sides, packed in tierees, at 14%e; nothing doing in other articles. Groceries quiet. Molasses 5c lower at \$1. Gold 190@181; silver 165@170. Exchange dull, Money

PHILADELPHIA. May 21.

The depot of the Dinbury & Norwalk rail-road in this place, was entered last night by removing a punel of the door, the safe blown open, and robbed of about \$600. Whisky declined to \$1 32. Petroleum firm,
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The building is to be of stone, and so arranged as to be suited as well for concerts, balls and public meetings as for theatrica, belief and public meetings as for theatrica, the person of the DETROIT, May 21. The propelie? Nile exploded this morning while laying at the dock. Six persons are known to be killed, and others supposed to be. The boat is a complete wreck.

OUTSIDE THE PALE. O vanished years! we sigh in vain, For vanished years come not again Outside the pale we stand and walt The turning of the fatal gate; But wait in vain' for, turning once. It shuts out statesman, scholar, dunce. Across the path the sunshine plays All through the smiling summer days And blue skies bend above them all. And equirrels twit and sparrows call: And violets and daisies yield Their spotted glories in the field: And yet, and yet our spirits fall. Because we stand outside the par Outside the pale, because of years Time has borne off in shrouded biers. Till we have touched the further shore, And youth can come again to more. No more, no more, O vanished days! No more, no more, O vanished ways! We see the sunshine on the hills. We see the lities by the rills, As from afar, with what avail The while we stand outside the pale The world is a schoolmaster stern, And all the lessons we may learn, And all the weary tasks of life Leave little knowledge save of strife And lotus land is traveled soon Ere pilgrim young is pilgrim old, And plodding on through heat and cold, Till heat grows weak and spirits fail, And hope is lost—Outside the Pale.

AN ENGLISH STORY. [From Chambers' Papers for the People.] THE SPECULATOR:

A TALE OF MAMMON WORSHIP. About five-and-forty years ago, Mr. Rob crt Oakley, merchant of Bristol, and other-wise a highly respectable person, was enjoying the last afternoon remaining to him of his annual fortnight's respite from busi-ness among the cliffs and caves and downs of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. Mr takley was at that time a man of mature More than forty winters glittered in his sharp gray eyes; and the glossy blackness of his plainly-cut, well-fitting coat, the spotless flueness of his linen, his claborately-brushed, broad-brimmed hat, and high-polished cork-sole shoes, plainly announced a person with whom the world went smoothly. It had been for some time blowing hard, and the wind was momently increasing in violence; but Mr. Oakley, who was an enthusiastic admirer of se scenery, with the help of a stout, goldheaded walking-cane, resolutely stood his ground, and watched, with apparently untiring interest, the white-crested waves dash themselves in fierce pursuit of each other upon the shingly shore, or where, checked and hurled for an justant back by the Rock-Needles, leap and hiss in fiere derision above the summits of vainly-ob structing masses, and sweep on as madly as Now and then a fishing-boat, or a larger vessel, drove past-in imminent danger, to his unpracticed eye, of immediate engulfment, or of destruction on the iron shore; and a feeling of comfortable self gratulation simmered at the merchant's heart, as the comparison of his own safety with the danger of those on board involuntarily but vividly suggested itself. At heavy patches, increasing in size and den- structions to pay it for my honor." sity, and the consequent quick darkening a violent land as well as sea-storm, from the loving heart awaited then which it would be prudent to escape with all possible dispatch. The light on the corner of the Wight shot forth over the fieree waters as he turned homeward, instantly fellowed by a vivid flash of lightning and will not forget Caroline, I know, any mor a heavy thunder-peal; so that even in the sea and shore sublimity, a more wild, desolate, and disagreeable scene than now dim- uot you. ly and fitfully presented itself, could searce ly be imagined. Fortunately, however, he could not be, he thought, more than abou four or five miles from Yurmouth. Little more than an hour's smart walking wou' take him there, and then a change of apparel and a cup of tea would remedy an obliterate all inconveniences. Thus selfassured and confident, Mr. Oakley strode manfully forward in his rugged, circuitous road, unconscious of the dead y peril lying in wait for him in that sceure hour, and brief, undreaded path. While he is struggling along in the growing darkness and drenching rain, I shal have time to not down a few traits of his moral character-

Mr. Robert Oakley, of Wine street, Bris tol, was known in that city as an Irish merchant-a designation applied in ports trading largely with the sister country to persons whose exports and imports are confine to Ireland. As much less capital is required such a emmerce than the merehaut whose enterprise embraces th whole habitable globe, can b ast of, its chief men take a considerably lower mercaptile rank on mart and Change than their richer brethren. Especially in those palmy days of flourishing slave and sugar islands, the West India merchant and proprietor stood high above the wealthy western metropolis of England. By no one were these magnates of commeree held in higher, more envious reverence, than by Mr. Robert Oakley. "llow contemptible," he had often, but more especially of late, bitterly reflected, "how utte ly insignificant are the poor twelve or thirteen thousand pounds-not certainly more than that-which the ceaseless industry of twenty of the best years of my life has enabled me to scrape together, compared with the colossal fortunes rapidly accumulated frequently gain more, much more, at a single hit, than I do by a whole year of plodding perseverance and patient care!' thoughts gloomed across his mind, the true respectability of his position, his solid, if the frightful chances which frequently sweep away at a blow the Aladdin fortunes of great speculators, dwindled in his estimation into coarse beggar-wrappings-useful, indeed, for the common necessities of life, but only to be worn with humility, their chairs. almost with shame, in the presence of the men of the world.

a knowledge of which is essentially neess

and future actions.

With such repinings cankering at his heart, it is not to be supposed that Robert mense results, the natural reward of a life- so it's to be hoped there a'n't time of ordinary energy and success, are presented itself sufficiently free from hazard o induce him, however momentarily dazzled, to boldly venture his fortunes upon it; and up to the time we left him on the bleak cliffs of Freshwater, he had been able to boast that, though often sorely tried, he from his mouth, and jerking the point of it had successfully withstood temptation—a; over his shoulder in the direction of Mr. result he owed somewhat to his naturally; Robert Oakley's dark corner. "Stow that, cautious, nervous temperament, to his dread my hearty! of awakening the wolfish instincts of greed he felt to be latent within him, and which, he knew, required to be but once alimented with suddenly, easily-acquired gold, to start by his cautious friend. The examination into vigorous, untameable life; but more, must have been satisfactory, as he quickly into vigorous, untameable life; but more, much more, than to any physical or mental and quietly resumed his pipe and the conqualities of his own, to the affectionate and wise counsels of his excellent wife, who, ever on the watch for such aberrations, gently drew him back from the contemplaion of the deceptive shadow gleaming in

nd competence. Well had it been for Mr. Robert Oakley had of all virtues-humility-a wise distrust

of himself. Unfortunately they generated only arrogance of spirit—pride of heart; that pride which ever goeth before a fall; and an inordinate contempt for the feebler sel and advice, perhaps also more strongly tempted, had rashly speculated with the fortune bequeathed him by his father—five pherited-and the common result of such oold leaps in the dark had awaited himbankruptcy, ruiu! He had married a lady of Belfast of the name of Neville, still young, although a widow, and the mother of one child, a boy. She brought no other friend! what the devil are you upsetting fortune to her husband than beauty, inno- and smashing the old woman's tea-tackle cence of heart, inextinguishable gayety of temper, and yielding gentleness of dispo-sitiou-admirable qualities, but, nneonbined with the English gravity and prudence which distinguished her quiet, thoughtful sister-in-law, helped nothing to prevent, if indeed they did not hasten, a Oakley never so truly loved her frank-temnever before exhibited such thoughtful tenderness-as when, scantily equipped for a new contest with the triumphant, mocking world, they bade adieu to the proud city that had witnessed their vain and brief ion, and went forth in search of happier, if humbler fortunes.

You must not imagine," said Robert Oakley coldly, in reply to his brother, who with his wife, had, with downeast looks and hesitating steps, entered his counting-house in Wine street-"you must not imagine that other men have not been tempted by glittering baits, because they have not fool ishly yielded to the seduction. I, too, have felt—all men, I imagine, have felt at times —the feverish appetite for sudden, inordi- had smitten him with frenzy, and he hurnate gain which prompts the gamester, whether he play on Change or at less repuable places; but I have striven with and onquered the evil impulse. Feeble spirits, mable to withstand such temptations, should tlee from them."

"You, Robert, were always of a more reserved and cautious disposition than I.' "Possibly; still"-

"Besides," interrupted the weeping partner of the broken man-besides being narried to so discreet, so good, so excellent a wife. Ah, Richard," she added, with an ers, the richest house in Bristol! It wil ontburst of self-accusing grief, "had you

never seen me, this calamity might never have befallen you!" "Alice!" exclaimed her husband with re proachful tenderuess-"Alice, this to me! "We had better not waste time in profitess regrets for the past," said Robert Oakwell as mine, that you have determined ou could never be regained. It shall not b leaving Bristol. I promised you two hun- missed!" and he quickened his already al dred pounds: my wife has persuaded me | most running pace towards Yarmouth.

this gift is to be a final one. "Bless her-bless her!" sobbed the grateful wife. "But God has blessed her, and Oakley was surprised that pilots and fishfor her sake hers '

"Here are notes," continued the elder brother, "for two hundred pounds and a bill tempest of emotion by which he was inter-for three hundred, due in London the day nally tossed and shaken, had rendered him after to-morrow, which I discounted for Sir Martin Biddulph. "Of Oatlands?"

"Yes: horse-racing and other noble and manly sports will, I doubt not, some day or ently a seaman, in enormous jack-boots, other bring the owner of that fine property and carrying a lantern in his hand, was to the dogs. This bill will, however, tarily but vividly suggested itself. At length a rapid change in the driving clouds not, I have indorsed it, and the London "Can I be put overhead, from light, fleecy strips to dark agents of the bankers here shall have in-

Little more was said, and Richard Oakley, of the atmosphere, warned him that the fit- with his wife, passed out of the counting ful gusts of heavy rain which struck his house into an inner room, where not cold on such a night as this?" face so sharply were but the precursors of service, but the warm sympathy of a gen-

"You will not forget to write frequently very frequently, to me?" said Mrs. Robert Oakley, as she strained her sister-in-law n a parting embrace. "And Caroline-yo a heavy thunder-peal; so that even in the copinion of the lately-delighted admirer of This is for her," she added in a whisper "not a word, dear, if you love me-for her

Fourteen years had elapsed since this parting, and the afternoon when Mr. Hobert Oakley, as upright, physically and sorally, as ever, and now rich to the exten of about £12,000, found himself suddenly overtaken by a heavy squall of wind an rain on the storm-beaten eliffs of the Isle of Wight. The distance he had to walk proved longer and more difficult of accom elishment than he had found it in the broad daylight a few hours previously, and he ladly availed himself of the opportun helter offered by a small tavern at Fresh water to rest and refresh himself before attempting the one or two miles which, he was told, still intervened between him and sary to an accurate appreciation of his past

There was a blazing fire in the bar-par lor of the little inn, tenanted only by a few omfortable, farmer-looking persons, and one or two unmistakable specimens of the half-seaman, whole smuggler tribe, which at that period swarmed along the southern coast. Their conversation—a very animated one-ceased abruptly on the entrauce o the strauger; but at the sight of his piuches features and dripping garments, evidently not those of a gauger-aud the company there assembled were first-rate judges on the point-they with rough but ready cour tesy drew back from the fire, round which they had been seated, discussing war-poli tics and hot spirits and water, and invited him to approach and dry himself. He very his fellows, and nowhere more so than in readily complied with the invitation, and by the time the tea, which he had ordered on entering, was brought in and placed, at his request, on a small table as distant as possible from that of the tobacco-smokers his chilled limbs, wet clothes, and ruffled temper were pretty nearly restored to their normal condition; and he felt quite prepared to resume his journey as soon as the pleasure at this announcement; not, eerabatement of the rain, doubtfully koped for by the weather-wisdom of the room, should tenderly loved, was ill-suffering, perhaps; enable him to do so with prudence. Thus but that, in the comparatively obscure a the colossal fortunes rapidly accumulated by men who, playing with vast ventures, had just finished it, when his attention was searching glance, which he had often felt sharply aroused by the noisy entrance of penetrate to the very depths of his being, "sou-wester" caps, pilots, it presently appeared, who had been out some days in the mediately went to her, and after a few af-Chanuel, and had now brought up a schoon- fectionate inquiries, said, "What letters not extensive weaith, depending on none of er, bound from Shoreham to Poole, in the have arrived?

Yarmouth roads. "A dirty night coming on, I'm thinking, Bob Shelden?" remarked a fat, rosy-jowled person, seated cosily by the fire, as soon as the

"You said coming on, Farmer Gage?" robes and furred gowns of the really rich replied the gentleman so familiarly addressed in a dry, rasping voice, which the large tumbler of brandy and water he had Oakley had not frequently cast about for one of those great and lucky ventures, one said coming on? It would blow the horns of those Napoleonic strokes, whereby im- off a bull at the back of the Wight now, more coming on, or the Mary Ann will part secured by one fortunate turn of the comher cable in Yarmouth roads. A light,
mercial dice. lle was ever looking out for
Jack. Thanks! This 'bacca," he added, such an opportunity, but none had hitherto after indulging in a few delicious whiffs-"this 'kacea is a very ereditable article, considering it was never christened in

customhouse "Stow that, Bob Shelden!" interrupted one of the party, hastily taking the pipe

Bob Shelden paused in his agreeable pas

versation what a screamer it is outside, we've been what a acreamer it is outside, we've been but little odds of six hours coming from and would have done so but for the almost the faithless waters, to the beaten paths of Guarnsey to Yarmouth roads, besides board-common sense and the safe retreats of home ing and bringing in the schooner over the

bargain."
"That's a smart run, that is, Bob," ob these frequent trials and temptations taught served one of the seamen; "but you had the him the highest as well as the most useful tide from the Caskets." "Ay, lad, that's true."

ming our way?"
"Well, there's a sloop-of-war lying there with a prize she'll be bringing in to l'ortsmen whom he had seen fall irretrievably mouth; and there's a large barque, that on the slippery path where he had himself put in two or three hours before we left, so frequently stumbled. One of these un-lucky ones was his only brother, Richard knocking about for the last three weeks Oakley, who, endowed by nature with a everywhere but where she ought to be, and quicker, a more sanguine temperament than last Sunday's paper, I mind, said she was about three hours' smart ride, was startled himself, less wisely guided by marital counsupposed to be either lost or carried into a by the sudden pulling up of the chaise, and reuch port. She's had her bulwarks stove in, and has lost her boats with some other thousand pounds, the same sum that Robert safe and sound. She'll come in, I daresay, iu a day or two.' "I don't remember hearing about her;

where does she hail from?" "She's the Three Sisters, of Bristol, Capand smashing the old woman's tea-tackle

In suddenly jumping up, Mr. Oakley had overturned the little table upon which the tea-equipage was arranged. He hurriedly apologized for his carelessness, took up hi hat aud cane, threw a guinea on the table and strode hastily out of the house, mucl catastrophe, which they could, however, to the astonishment of the spectators—who, cheer and soften. Perhaps Mrs. Richard having ascertained that the guinea was a than when he walked gravely forth ou the genuine one, charitably concluded the pered, facile-minded husband-certainly she stranger was a gentleman, though apparently

rather crazel in his wits. "It's very likely," said Bob Shelden "that he has some concern in the barque was mentioning. I saw Tom Hardy speak to him in the street at West Cawes last prosperity, and subsequent deep humilia- week. You know Tom Hardy, Farmer Gage?

"Av, lad, for one of the eleverest seamps in all creation. He's lost his situation, I Cummings Brothers. He was not disaphear, he had at Bristol, and is back again, pointed. The eldest partner was there I suppose, to live upon his poor old mother. "I daresay. I'm thinking this gentleman was Tom's master. I'll ask, the first time

I see him. "Very likely; and, as you say, concerne ried along towards Yarmouth, his brain reeling and his blood on fire with the suddenly-awakened and maddening lust of gold—gold in glittering, enormous heaps, to be obtained at no risk—"No risk!" he almost shricked, "save, save"—the pale thought scould flit dimly, if only momently, across his throbbing brain—"save to his eace of mind, his moral life, his periled soull' "Cummings Brothers," he presently muttered, regaining the hurried current of soul! his previous thoughts: "Cummings Broth scarcely ruin them; besides, they would de the same: who would not? Fair, quite fair everything is fair, they say, in war and trade. A strange chance: she was reported lost or captured when I left Bristol, and must now be quite given up. A rare chauce! A glorious "I am glad for your own sakes, as golden opportunity, which, once missed, into making it five hundred, and I do so ou was soon there, and at once hastened to the express understanding of course that the little quay. It was solitary and silent but for the howling wind and furious sea that beat against, around, and over it ermen should all have retired so carly; for strauge as it may appear, the tumult, the not only regardless, but unconscious of the still-increasing storm which raged without. He was reluctantly turning to depart, when a heavy, lopping step was heard, and presseen approaching. Oakley hurried to meet

"Can I be put across to Lymington?" he engerly demanded.

'Across to Lymington!' echoed the sailor. Why, who that isn't running from the gauger or the gallows would risk crossing

"I," replied Oakley, "who am running her would be found in Yarmouth who is not afraid of venturing a couple of miles in a capfu of wind.'

"A capful!" rejoined the man. look at you? ' and he suddenly held the lanern up to his questioner's features. ie exclaimed, after a curious gaze, "I hav not lived so long on the coast without having at times seen such a face as that hough never, thank God, in the shavingglass! You must go, I see, that's plain

Well, I'll take you across." "lumediately?" "()f course. "I will be here in five minutes."

"Stop, stop! The fare: what do you think paying for the risk of four men's lives -saying nothing of your own? It will reuire four hands to manage the boat in this rild sea." "Name your own terms."

"I'en guineas: that is, ten one-pound otes and ten shillings, which, the law says, are equal to teu guineas: though hey're not by a long chalk. "Agreed: I will not keep you waiting

ong. One chance of safety still remained t the self-righteous, pride-blinded Pharisce, who had glibly boasted of his power to stand, undizzied and secure, on the edge of precipices so often fatal to better men e: his wife, the good genius that had so often saved him from moral wreck, he must see her before setting out on his hasty journe and if she were to divine his errand. I night be saved -or bafiled, as in his present good he would have deemed it. He paused at the threshold of his lodgings, in doub of what excuse for his precipitate depart ure would be least likely to awaken he solicitude-to arouse her fears. He did not emain long undecided: meanness, falsegood, duplicity, proffered their ready ser vices; and he knocked sharply at the door. It was justanily opened, for he was waited for, and had been for some time anxiously

expected. lle ran briskly up stairs. "Caroline, child, where is your mother" "In bed, papa; she has been poorly all the afternoon, and has just lain down. The husband felt a strong emotion of tainly, at hearing that his wife, whom he two rough fellows in shaggy jackets and could not so well read his countenance as

"Several," was the reply; "they are on the dressing-table. Mr. Oakley took up one, hastily broke the seal, and with his back towards the bed, feigned to peruse it. I'resently he uttered submerged and lost under the flooding newcomers were fairly seated in feigned to peruse it. I'resently he uttered exclamation of surprise, and turned

quickly round. "From Dauby, love, requiring my instant rcturn. Riley, of Belfast, is likely to stop payment; and Danby urges that cither already thrown down his throat could have or I should go over by the packet, which leaves Bristol at eleveu o'clock to-morrow

forenoou.' flow unfortunate! Is the debt large? "Between six and seven nundred pounds." "Dear me! But you cannot possibly ach home in time.

"Not unless I start at once hy way of Lyington, in which case I could easily reach Salisbury in time for the mail to Southampton to Bristol "But it seems to be blowing a hurricane. Surely there would be danger in venturing

across to Lymington on such a night?"
"Nonsense, Mary; with the wind in the present quarter, the sea between the two

shores is quite smooth." Finally, it was determined that he should set out at onec; Mrs. Oakley and her time, and, shading his eyes with his hand, daughter to follow, on the day after the morrow, at their leisure. His preparations did not occupy more than a couple of min-utes, and hactily embracing his wife and child, he hurried out of the house, and soon ersation.

"The gale was fortinately right aft, Farm- and he was instantly embarked. The paser Gage; but just to give you a notion of sage was a frightful one; twice the men frenzied supplications and promises of their who appeared insensible not passenger, passenger, who appeared insensible not only to fear, but to the benumbing effects of the drenching rain and sea that almost drowned them where they sat. At last the boat shot into the small harbor of Lyming-ton; the men were liberally rewarded; and

"Anything at Guarneey likely to be a quarter of an hour afterwards, a postchaise and four started from the Angel Inn, and dashed at a rattling pace through the New Forest towards Salisbury. Mr. Oak-ley, occupied with eager enculations upon the extent of his probable gains, and the best, least suspicious mode of securing the prize almost within his reach, heeded not the passing of time; and, at the end of about three hours' smart ride, was startled the approuncement that he had reached the entrance of the city of New Sarum. He damage; but the cargo, they said, was all at once alighted, dismissed the carriage, and walked quielly, for he found he had a full quarter of an hour to spare, to the lied Lion at the further end of the town, eraftily lanxious that the guard and coachmen, who knew him well, should not become aware tain Paulding, or some such name. Hollo, that he had made any extraordinary effort friend! what the devil are you upsetting to overtake the mail. When the coach arthere was fortunately one iuside place vacant; he secured it, and early or the following morning, safely reached Bris-

> Never had the attire of Mr. Robert Oakey appeared more elaborately neat, more scrupulously spotless, nor his air and manner more placidly courteous and obliging forenoon of his arrival to the place where merchants most do congregate. Sainta ions in the market-place, congratulations upon his return to home and business, wer abundant, almost overpowering. Mr. Rob ert Oakley, nevertheless, bore his honor-meekly, and passed quietly on to the mer chants' news-room, where, at that time of the day, he knew he should be tolerably sure of meeting with one of the firm of looking as gloomy as Mr. Oakley could wish. No tidings of the Three Sisters had yet, it was quite clear, reached Bristo hey exchanged a matter-of-course greet ing, and Oakley passed on About ten minutes afterwards, Cummings, seni r. aving finished the perusal of the journals rose to depart: and Mr. Oakley, suddenly membering that he had an order from a rish correspondent for some sugars, acosted him, and they proceeded together to e great firm's place of business. Ther he conversation, after a sufficient intervaevoted to other topics, was adroitly turned Robert Oakley upon the missing ship nd the enormous rates of insurance offered y the owners, and refused by all the underwriters. The firm of Cummings Brothers were often, generally indeed, except under eculiar circumstances, their own insurers -that is to say, they having an immense umber of shipments, instead of certainly acrificing the large sums they must have paid to effect so many insurances, preferred set them apart to meet and cover any articular loss. This system they had generally found answer. They were now lowever, and had been for a considerable me, of course, auxious to effect an insur ince on the Three Sisters at almost any pre nium. This state of affairs was thorough known and understood by Mr. Oakle and the ultimate result was, after much encing and coquetting on his part, that he uffered himself to be persuaded into transaction by which, for the present pay nent of £10,000, he purchased the entir argo of the missing ship, should she no have been lost or eaptured. A check for 6,000-all the present each he had at his anker's-and a promissory-note at sixty lays for the balance were given with admi ably-feigned reluctance to Cummings Brothers. The bills of lading and other ocuments were handed to Mr. Robert Oaky, and the bargain was complete-Cum nings Brothers, glad to have saved s nuch out of what they had deemed a total oss, and Oakley secretly exultant with the apturous conviction that the ambition of is life had by one fortunate stroke been ceomplished, or, to speak more soberly hat the means were now within his grasp y which, prudently brought iuto playand he resolved to be very prudent-the colossal fortune of which he had so long

up. Happy, fortunate Robert Oakley!" echoe ol, except, indeed, the astounded firm of Cummings Brothers, when, on the faurth day after this transaction, the Three sisters was signaled to have safely anchor ed in the roads! The incense which the world freely burns before whatever idol for une chooses to set up-noisy felicitations f envious hearts, mouth-honor, breathwas lavished abundantly upon the lucky speculator, and, best of all, no one appeared the slightest degree to suspect that ar enormous fraud had been committed-a gi gantic swindle-whatever the letter of the aw might call it-been perpetrated! For-

tunate Robert Oakley!
Yes; cne! He could not look steadily in his wife's countenance as he communicated to her the wonderful hit he had made, but n that momentary glance he had readnstead of joy, exultation, rapture-anxious bewildernieut, vague, undefined alarm. He nastily changed the subject, after confused y endeavoring to underrate greatly the nagnitude of his enormous gains. He then fitthe apartment, and a long time elapsed efore the subject was again mentioned be tween them.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.]

Shakspeare's Audiences. In estimating the power of literature

one of the forces of human society, it is instructive to think of the increase from genration to generation of the hosts of readers hat make up the public of the great workers the realms of fancy and thought. Go ack less than three hundred years, and seek one known ouly as a pleasant companion, a passable actor, a popular play-We cannot discover right. tudies, or where he writes. He seems norant of the comprehensiveness and veratility of his own powers, and as he work up some hint of history, or weaves together the results of daily observation, or brings from a laud of dreams all his own creatur grotesque, fautastic, airy, to mingle them with common life so deftly that no incon gruity or discord shocks us, he does it all as it were, spoutaneously, without the weariness of toil, or the harrowing of care. He is not without admirers from the first But how small the number compared with the crowd he now addresses. And what is Shakspeare's present audieuce with the one he is yet to gather? To see in faucy this boundless assemblage, ever filling and never full, is like striving with the naked eye to resolve the nebulæ of the heavens and discern the unnumbered solar systems which may compose them. And this ever ncreasing enlargement of the domain o that imaginative literature which already exists, or is to be given to the world, refutes all the fears and lamentations about its de sweep of a despotic and universal utilita-rianism. As if He who made the soul would allow its finest and most delicate powers to lie dormant and rust out. As if under the l'rovidence which arrays the lilies, piles up the splendors of the everchanging cloud-scenery, flashes across the North and up to the zenith the mystic brilliancy of the Aurora, bends the rainbow hues of hope, and garlands our daily bread with flowers-as if, under this Pro vidence, so prodigal in the dispensations of beauty and ever reveling in infinite form of grace, man will be suffered to degenerate into a whorshipper of machinery and an idolator of the golden calf. When the par-The total here presented was much more alarming to the young lady principally in-terested than it can possibly be to the readables are stricken from the Bible, when the story of Joseph ecases to be told, and David's lyrics are no longer chauted, then the eurtain will fall upon the last drama, and the poet sing his last note to the deaf, and the povelist write his last remance for the blind. The realms of imagination to beannihilated! Why, it came into existence when order came out of chaos, and was in the joyous song the morning stars sang together. All races and all climes have colonized it. In the realm of the spirit, wherein the spirit often lives its purest life, ge s its sweetest expression, and learns to transfigure the drudgery of the work-day world, It shares the spirit's int mortality, and can never cease to be.

[Christian Examiner, Sept , 1863. 18 " Pray, Miss Sophy, what are

The Extravagance of the Times-What it Costs to Dress a Lady.

[From the New York Round Table.] WHAT IT COSTS TO DRESS A LADY. Modern civilization and refinement is young and pretty wives?

The statement, moreover, provides eveloped among us from the female chrysalis, a brilliant creature, who bears about the same relation to woman that a meteor does to the sun. This peculiar and radiant pecimen of feminine human nature is the 'lady" par excellence. One occasionally shoots across our pathway in going up and idewalk, and wonder anything so exquigether, or how, being completed, it remains o mysteriously charming and unapproachof beauty and art, as to seareely betray a

The idea of wearing so peerless a creanrc next to one's heart as a wife, sister, or nother, is simply an absurdity. She is uite too bright, if not too good, for nature's aily food. Kisses would discompose her; aily food. ears would commit unheard of ravages; even smiles must not be indulged in too often, and laughter never. This superb stoicism is a chief point of difference beween a lady and woman. A woman is notional; she is sympathetie; she is quicky excited to laughter or to tears; she will ven neglect her personal adornment and rego her own wishes and inclinations where her feelings are very much interested. But the modern "lady" never by any accident forgets herself. Under the cirnustances, her own individuality is the irst object of her attention and the last of er thoughts, and the result is a dazzling emale phenomeuon, which we are content o worship at a distance and have no wish

Such an idea, in fact, would be little less nan insauity, in anything short of a milionaire. A lady, at present prices, is a uxury too great for an ordinary man to and do likewise. outemplate; the figures attached plainly her making up and adornments would righten any man who did not possess a printing press of his own that could turn

ut an unlimited number of greenbacks. Take the lady, for instance, who sweeps ne pavement as she passes to the marble teps of a dry goods palace. Her dress is rich mauve moire antique, at eight dolars per yard, and it is trimmed with lace eaves, edged with tiny drop buttons, which we happen to know can be purchased only at six dollars per pair. Twelve pairs, inluding the epaulets and trimming for the ody, would be required at the very least, avolving a cost of seventy-five dollars for he trimming alone. Add fifteen yards of noire, at \$3, and you reach two hundred ollars, without the making, which, togethr with linings and smaller items, will be dollars more. Her magnificent loak is of black velvet, enriched with a or fund of jet and guipure lace, and was or Feuians of Ireland, the most famous and imported at a cost of five hundred dollars. ler hat is Parisian also, and with its sweepng plume, which is the envy of half her male friends, was considered cheap at fity dollars.

Were it worth while to come down to maller details, we could enumerate her collar of real point which cost fifteen dol-ars; her lace-covered parasol, which cost twenty-five; her lace-edged mouchoir, a pargain at forty, and her dainty walking boots, which, it is complained, do not pay he price of exchange, at seven dollars per Even then we leave out the jeweled ratch, the daintily titting gloves, once one tollar, now two dollars per pair, and two boxes of which scarcely suffice for a season. Taking the more prominent articles f costume, however, which can be seen at glance, we have the following result: ress, including trimming and making ... \$225 (

atch, including chain and charms. Talking boots.

ind the following aggregate cost of an outit actually purchased in New York recenty, which we give without adding to or subtracting a single figure. The bill of a la-lies' furnishing establishment for supplyng six plain and six elegantly trimmed and embroidered under garments, including ouffed "corset cover," was nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. Add to this fifty for two morning wrappers, one woolen, the other buff cambric, with ruffles; one hundred and seventy-five for white waists, three trimmed with lace and insertions and three plain; sixty for shoes, which gives two pairs of "mules," or dressing-gown slippers, two pairs of kid breakfast slippers, trimmed with ribbons and jet, two pairs of walking boots, two pairs of dress or carriage boots, and two pairs of embroi-

ered "dress" slippers. Next came the millinery bill, which mounted to one hundred and sixty dollars than nine warriors." Such is the account for four hats—one a white lace evening given by Irish tradition of the Fenians of connet, another a "dress" Neapolitan, the third a straw for "demi-toilette," and the court has "round" country hat. Forty and gymnastic and other trials too long to be ifty dollars is now considered a moderate um to pay for a French bonnet. Leghorns, with they had to swear fealty and homage rimmed with real lace and plumes, someto the King of the Fiann. In our Celtic imes mount as high as one hundred and

fifty dollars. The dry goods bill from a single large stablishment was fourteen hundred and fty dollars, and includes an embroidered to the Gaelic tribe. white satin robe, one hundred and fifty dollars; a very handsome new-style silk obe, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; black silk for a dress, forty dollars; violet and gold changeab'e silk, for a dress also, sevenly-five dollars; two organdio robes, and foreign, from her soil. ifty; a cambric robe, fifteen; and a sumner poplin embroidered, twenty-five. A black silk cloak, neatly trimmed with gui- The bards say that it is one of the national pure ornaments, was one hundred and names of that race, and is derived from a twenty-five dollars; a Paisley shawl, one mythical progenitor styled Fenius Farsa, a undred and fifty; a handsome cloak of personage whom some would identify with ight French cloth, trimmed with silk ruchig and embroidery, seventy; and a small story. A stanza in a very old dialect of eal lace cape, fifty dollars.

The dressmaker's bill for making eight says: resses, and finding linings, thread, and he like, was one hundred and fifty dollars. Trimmings of every other description were supplied by the lady herself, which brought in another bill, with the details of which we will not weary the reader. We must not omit, however, a simple lace evening dress, which cost one hundred and fifty lollars, including garniture, nor three head-dresses, the aggregate cost of which was seventy-five dollars. Now add the folwing figures: nder garments . wrappers.

er. She had come to New York with a check for three thousand dollars to purchase an outfit, exclusive of a watch, which she possessed, and jewels, which were to be half dozen of champagne that he had seen presented by her lover. To her astonish a worse one in the steerage. The bet was presented by her lover. To her astonishment she found herself one hundred and ninety-five dollars ahead of her oash book, and sundry articles, such as vails, furs, scarfs, fancy combs, collaretts, handker chiefs, and the like, still unpurchased. She could not charge herself with extravagance A Paisley shawl and a real lace shawl had A Paisley shawl and a real lace shawl had door, the betting party, with an air of con-been among the desirables insisted upon scious triumph, turned to direct our attenby her mother, and a rich wedding dress was an ultimatum with her father. She had bought no hundred dollar handker-chief or camel's hair shawls, no furs, no ex"n-n-one of that! you st-stay just as God Alpensive winter cloaks, or delicate bijouterie, yet the fact stared her plainly in the face

wardrobe. Is it any wonder that young Bonnets-Their Ornithological Adorn men are afraid to marry, when, after that event, they feel called upon to keep up the same rate of supplies, and even indulge to a greater extent the costly fancies of their

none of the extraordinary occasions for which an extraordinary toilet has to be procured, and which not unfrequently costs

the wearer thousands of dollars.

At the fancy dress ball, for instance, given only a few weeks ago, in Madison down Broadway. We notice her stepping avenue, the cost of the dresses would be from her carriage, or daintily crossing the deemed fabulous. One beautiful lady wore a superb rose bu chine satin, embroidered with site and perfect in its way was ever put to- real pearls. Upon her head, and enveloping her entire person, was a magnificent vail of real lace, also embroidered with pearls able, so wondrous and admirable a creation The Goddess Diana was represented by a young lady in short dress of ponceau sati of beauty and art, as to scarcely betray a suspicion of a human origin.

We gaze with admiration, mingled with awe, on the fair and delicately molded figure, on the stately and immaculate folds of silk and lace in which it is enveloped, on the symming matin, which the symming matin, which the control of the symming matin, which the control of the symming matin, which the control of the symming matin, which there are an all ages, and here, resident. the swimming motion which dresses and silver heels, and laces, and hair powdered parts the air without apparently touching with silver dust. A lady, well known in the earth, and on the marvelous whiteness the world of fashion, wore a rich robe of the jeweled fingers which disdainfully white satin, embroidered all over with nold the rich robe from any fear of passing dominoes; head-dress and white satin boots were made to correspond. The cost of these splendid costumes is greatly enhanced by the extreme difficulty of having every part made to correspond with the others. The city must frequently be ransacked for some The mall, yet indispensable, item of material, and as only a few artistes are eapable of ex ecuting the orders, their time and ingenuity become doubly valuable.

Gentlemen are frequently not a whit he aind ladies in the matter of dress. On the occasion above mentioned, the costume of the gentlemen consisted of suits of black velvet knee breeches, ruffles of lace, and diamond buttons. This costume cost one of the gentlemen nearly one thousand dollars, including the hire of a superb set of liamonds, worth ten thousand dollars, and the purchase of lace ruffles of extraordiary depth and fineness.

What we are coming to, when in the midst of our republican simplicity, without the necessity for upholding State forms and eremouials, such sums are lavished on frail and perishable articles of attire, it is worth while seriously to consider, and having considered, to determine whether or not to go

From the Penian, an Irlsh National Fair Gazette.

Derivation of Feniau. The term "Fenian" is derived from the Baelic word Fiann, which is inflicted Feinne n the possessive case. In the Berla Tene, or antiquated Gaelic, it is written Frand. rofessional soldiers, or militia, among the quenee disappearing from the face of crea-Pagan Irish. This order existed from the motest times. In the reigns of Conn of he Hundred Battles, Art, the Solitary, and Cormac, of the Long Beard, and Carbri of he Liffey (A. D. 125, 251), it became so owerful under its successive chieftains Morna, Comhal, Coll, Finn and Oscar, as to become dangerous to the monarchy of Tara. This led to a civil war, which ended in the defeat of the Fiann and the death of their leader, Oscar, son of the famous Ossian at the battle of Gaura, in Meath, about A. D. Of the chieftains of the Funn Eirenn, remarkable was Finn, son of Comhal, known in vulgar tradition as Fienn Mac Cool, who was the cotemporary of King Cormac. Of him the critical l'inkerton re-"lie seems to have been a man o narks: great talents for the age, and of celebrity in arms. This formation of a regular standng army, trained to war, in which all Irish accounts agree, seems to have been a rude imitation of the Roman Legion in Britain. The idea, though simple enough, shows prudcuce; for such a force aloue could have coped with the Romans had they invaded Ireland. But this machine, which surprised a rude age and seems the basis of all Fianu's fame, only lived with its author and expired soon after him." The Fiann was a species of Nation

luard amongst our ancestors. Dr. Keating speaks of them: 'They were nothing more than members of a body of soldiers naintained by the Irish Kings for the pur ose of guarding their territories and up holding their authority. * * *
The Fenians lived after the following man

ner: They were quartered upon the peopl from Sarnham to Beltane (1st November 1st May), and their duty was to uphold justice and put down tyranny on the part of the kings and chiefs of Ireland, and also Pursuing the subject still further, we to guard the harbors of their country from foreign invaders. From May to November they lived by hunting and fishing, and by performing the duties required of them by the kings of Ireland, preventing robberies, exacting dues and tributes, public enemies and every other evil. For this they received a certain fixed stipend. In ordinary times the Fiann consisted of three legions. In each

egion there were three thousand men. This was when the men of Ireland were at peace. But in war, whether for the support of the Dal Riada iu Scotland or against foreign aggression on their own soil, were usually seven legions in the Finni There were four vows laid

apon every Fenian: 1st, never to take a portion with a wife, but to select her for her virtues. 2d, never to offer violence to a woman. 3d, never to give a refusal to mortal man. 4th, never to flee from less Ancient Ireland. Previous to admission uoted here. When all was gone through egends we find mention of British, Scottish or Albanian, and even Seandinavian military bodies designated Fiann, so that it would appear the order was not confined

It is from the aforesaid Fiann Eirenn that he Fenian Brotherhood takes its title. It proposes one day to vindicate its claim e the National Guard of liberated Ireland. having first expelled her tyrauts, native

The term Fenian appears to have belong ed to the whole of the Gaelic race also. the no less mythical l'henix of Grecian the Gaelic is cited in proof of this. It

"Feni a Fenius ad berts-Brigh gan dochta, Gaedhail a Ghaedhail Ghlas gartha, Scoit o Scota,' which being interpreted means: Fenlans from Fenlas called No forced meaning, From Gael Gtas cult-d Gaels, And Scotts from Scota.

A TRIAL OF UGLINESS .- The West is great country. Here is a specimen: were passing through the upper lakes reeeutly, with our friend, Captain Howe, on us." They went with him. the "Hendrick Hudson" steamer. Une of our traveling companions, for the time, happened to be a thorough-bred liossier. prince of a fellow—one who feared God and loved fun and the ladies, but who was withal a most abominable stammerer. We hadn' been long aboard when the eaptain called our attention to a most remarkable looking .\$3,195 00 individual seated at the end of the cabin. We have seen some ill-looking men in our day, but so ugly a man as this had neve

crossed the scope of our vision. Howe declared him emphatically the ugliest man that ever lived; whereupon a bystander remarked that he would wager a accepted, and the man sent for, having been previously told what he was wanted for The fellow was a bit of a wag, as an intolerably homely man is apt to be, and after the promise of a "nip," nothing loth to exhibit himself. As they extered the cabin tion to his champion, when he discovered ghty m-made you! you ca-ca can't be beat!

as follow: "The Indian Chief 'fiele is the Day' indulged in fire water last night, and tried to cut off the nose of one of his attendants, was the de-before this year was out to supply other in-dispensable requisites to a fashionable who shot him through the neck."

ments.

[From the London (Eng.) Herald.] In most kinds of coverings for the head, feathers have generally been familiar objects. And nothing can be less objectionaole than feathers for the purpose. Pleasing to the eye, they suggest no unpleasing thought to the mind. Graceful in themselves, they give grace to the wearer, and look sufficiently in their place to prevent any natural impression that they have been pulled out of a bird. But to go beyond the legitimate use of feathers by giving any dea of the creature from whom they are aken, seems to us a monstrall perversion

of taste, which deserves candid speaking. Surely the feminine hat, in all its present varieties, supplies conspicuons and eccentric forms sufficient to please the wild est fancy. If ornaments are wanting, is ot the whole world before the wearers? Besides the feathers aforesaid, are there not flowers, and ribbons, and laces, and ouckles, and buttons, and rosettes-the enire kingdom of floriculture and millinery -from which to select at will? But what any right-minded person must object to is to see a young lady wearing on her hat, by way of a crest, the head of a real owl, or rather the face, for it has been sliced carefully down in order to fix it earefully in ts place.

But what shall we say to an ornithologieal adornment still more affected in ladies nats than either owls' or foxes' heads? We allude to the slice of pheasant which just now appears the popular decoration for the feminine head. We say a slice of pheasant, but it is a tolerably large installment of the bird, consisting of the wing and a piece of the breast, upon both of which the feathers are retained. Foreign pheasants—principally the Himalayan—being usually em-ployed for the purpose, the effect, so far as mage is concerned, is gorgeons. But othing can be more incongruous than the it of bird under the circumstance. Que able va t il fair dans cette galere.

Some ladies eveu go so far as to bave an entire bird, with nest and all complete, on the furthest hights of their bonnets, while others cover that head-gear with the com-plete back of another plumaged creature, uggesting the remark from the small boys in the streets that they have been stealing ducks off a pond. So far has this monstrous mode been carried that the birds brought into favor are, it seems, a doubtful race. So long as the run is upon foreign pheasants we do not feel the latter fact; but of late, as we have just been told by that indefatigable Mr. Frank Buckland, in the Field, the English kingfisher has taken t was the name given to an order or class of his turn of patronage, and is in conse-

> This may be very pleasant for the fish who have hitherto had to fear his long bill; but, with all respect to the fishes' feelings, it would be a great pity if we lost the bird, which, it seems, will happen most certainly unless the fashion takes a change. Since the extensive patronage given by ladies for a few seasons to those ugly black monkey muffs, the black monkey which supplied them, on the west coast of Africa, has become nearly unknown. The Himalayan pheasant is fast following him, for reasons referred to above; and the sea otter, disgusted at finding himself in so much request for other rposes, has retired to the Arctic circles of zoological society. This we learn from the anthority already quoted.

So long as ladies' fashions are tolerably harmless they may be left to take their own course. Ladies may not always be improved by their vagaries, but the changes from time to time awake a cheerful interest and keep the sex in a pleasing state of excitement. But when these fashions wage war against auy class of creatures-though they be only birds and monkeys-it is evidept that they are less entitled to tolerance. It is quite fair to destroy what animals can for our legitimate wants. Their skins are as proper plander as their flesh; for we ve as much right to clot

elves by such means. But to utterly and entirely exterminate whole families of the animal eremion for a mere matter of taste, does not seem to us quite so respectable. For a lady to adorn herself with heads or slices from the bodies of birds or auimals is almost as objectionable as to wear human teeth strung together for a necklace, or the small benes of their original owners arranged into a girdle, after the manner of some savage nations There is a dash of Dahomey, in fact, about the present arrangement, which does not quite accord with our fastidi, as civiliza-

Low Steam.-Once we wi mested a case of assurance and insurance, in our opinion onsiderably ahead of the New Orleans Delta's "bustin' up" story. in the days when high-pressure steames were the fashion, opposition the rule, and racing the custom on the Western likes, we heard, elt and laughed at the following, did at Buffalo by Jim Brundage, mate of the Coumbus: The General Wayne and Columus were both up for Detroit, and steam up for a start. Captains, clerks, mates and engineers were on the wharf electioneering and telling all sorts of lies about their own and the rival bont. Brundage headed off Captain Pratt, of the Wayne, who had in low a squad of twenty-nine passengers, whose leader, bargainer and oracle was a strong-minded woman of forty-five, who didn't quite like the "nasty, high-pressing" steamboats "wot's allers blowin np, besides scaldin' folks."

"But, my dear woman," said Brundage, "if you will just step this way a minnte, I'll convince you that the Columbus can't blow np. It is impossible.'

Brundage got the company to the gangway, and then brought out from the kitchen bucket of water, not warmer than milk just from the cow.

"There, madam!" cried the exultant and truthful officer, "We never heat our water hotter'n that. So you see, we can't blow up, and if we should, don't you see the water ain't hot enough to hurt anybody! We carry low steam, we do." The argunent prevailed, and the Columbus got that ot of passengers. Upon another occasion, Brundage was at

he canal packet landing, as the boat came in from Rochester, on Saturday evening, exercising all his eloquence to induce a company of very piously disposed travelers to take the Columbus, which was to leave on Sunday morning. They objected to going on a Sunday boat, but still didn't like c expense of laying over in Buffalo till Monday morning. Brundage's explanation satisfied and decided them.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "we don't do any Sunday work on the Columbus, only just to get her out of Buffalo. You see, we get up steam enough Saturday night to last us all the way to Detroit, and then, just as soon as we get past the light-house, we lash the wheel and let her jog along herself. She's been through so often, she knows the way just as well as any of

A NEW DISORDER AMONG CATTLE.-R. W. Burt, of Atlanta, Illinois, gives the following description in the Prairie Farmer of a disease new at least in that section :

The animals affected appear to look gannt, and would move and stagger and fall, in some cases not get up again, or, if they did, only to fall again and die. On examination, some blood appeared about the nose and anus. The veins under the skin were very full; the spleen or melt was very much enlarged, and on breaking the thin skin or covering, it seemed rotten. seemed unnatural. Large fine two and three year old steers, and cows with young calves, seem to be those attacked mostly. Some fifteen have died. These cattle had een two or three weeks on very luxuriant clover meadows, full of seed. disease has appeared on an adjoining farm. In reply, Dr. Dadd remarks:

From the above description I should infer that the disease alluded to s, or very much resembles, Splenic Apoplexy, a diseas which has generally baffled the skill of those who in this country have attempted to cure it. What the conditions are which favor its propagation, I am unable to determine, for have known it to affect equally which appeared healthy, as well as others unhealthy in appearance; hence it is very difficult for any one to point out the direct causes of the affection.